SIGNIFICANCE OF WATER QUALITY TO FISH PROPAGATION, WATERFOWL
HABITAT, LIVESTOCK WATERING, AND RECREATION USE FOR 24 LAKES AND
RESERVOIRS IN VALLEY AND PHILLIPS COUNTIES, MONTANA
By Rodger F. Ferreira

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JAMES G. WATT, Secretary

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Dallas L. Peck, Director

For additional information write to:

District Chief U.S. Geological Survey 428 Federal Building 301 S. Park Drawer 10076 Helena, Montana 59626 Copies of this report can be purchased from:

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CONTENTS

			Page
Introdu Purpo Study Data Rationa Depth Secch Disso Alkai Nitro Trace Phyto Compari Fish Water Lives Recre Water- Conclus Referen	ose a collection of the colvection of the colvec	on	Page 1 1 3 3 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 11 12 13 14 19 23 25 26 27 30
Figure	1.	Map showing location of study area and reservoir water-quality sites	4
	2.	Diagram showing relationship of fecal bacteria to source of pollution	13
		TABLES	
Table	1. 2.	Name and location of reservoirs sampled	5
	3.	liter NH ₃ as N	10 14
	4.	Comparison of reservoir water quality to water-quality criteria for the protection of fish	15
	5. 6.	Selected criteria indicative of eutrophic conditions in reservoirs. Reservoirs in which depth and water quality of samples indicate	16
	7.	eutrophic conditions	17
		disease and for the maintenance of desirable waterfowl habitat	20

CONTENTS--Continued

TABLES--Continued

		Page
8.	Comparison of reservoir water quality to water-quality criteria for the protection of waterfowl	20
q	Criteria for protection of livestock against toxicity of	20
٠.	selected water-quality variables	21
10.	Comparison of reservoir water quality to water-quality criteria	
	for the protection of livestock	22
11.		
	contact water by swimming	23
12.	Bacterial analyses of water samples from 12 reservoirs in	
	Valley County	23
13.	Bacterial analyses of water samples from 12 reservoirs in	
	Phillips County	24
14.	Comparison of reservoir water quality to water-quality criteria	
	for the protection of swimmers	25
15.	Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs	
	Taxa and numbers of benthic invertebrates collected from	
	reservoirs	47

CONVERSION TABLE

The following factors can be used to convert from the International System of units (SI) in this report to the equivalent inch-pound units.

Multiply SI unit	<u>By</u>	To obtain inch-pound unit
hectare (ha)	2.471	acre
kilometer	0.6214	mile
meter (m)	3.281	foot
microsiemens per centimeter at 25° Celsius (μS/cm)	1.000	micromho per centimeter at 25° Celsius
milliliter (mL)	0.0338	ounce (fluid)
millimeter (mm)	0.0394	inch
square meter (m^2)	10.76	square foot

Temperature in degrees Celsius (°C) can be converted to degrees Fahrenheit (°F) by the formula:

$$^{\circ}F = 1.8^{\circ}C + 32$$

SIGNIFICANCE OF WATER QUALITY TO FISH PROPAGATION, WATERFOWL HABITAT, LIVESTOCK WATERING, AND RECREATION USE FOR 24 LAKES AND RESERVOIRS IN VALLEY AND PHILLIPS COUNTIES, MONTANA

By

Rodger F. Ferreira

ABSTRACT

Twenty-four reservoirs in Valley and Phillips Counties, Montana, were sampled for water quality to determine their suitability for fish propagation, waterfowl habitat, livestock watering, and recreation use. Reservoir-surface areas ranged from 0.2 to 146 hectares and depths ranged from 0.01 to 6.0 meters.

Of the reservoirs studied, six generally had water quality that would not be detrimental to fish. Most of the reservoirs were enriched with nutrients and supported large concentrations of phytoplankton and dense growths of aquatic plants. In late winter and late summer, enrichment of shallow reservoirs often resulted in dissolved-oxygen concentrations less than 5.0 milligrams per liter, which is detrimental to fish.

The reservoirs studied provide different degrees of habitat for water-fowl. Three reservoirs lacked aquatic plants for waterfowl habitat. During the non-winter months, four reservoirs had dissolved-oxygen concentrations of less than 2.2 milligrams per liter in the bottom water that might be critical to the protection of waterfowl if botulism were to occur.

Specific conductance of water samples from three reservoirs was sufficiently close to the criterion of 4,800 microsiemens per centimeter at 25° Celsius to be regarded as potentially hazardous to livestock. In addition, species of phytoplankton potentially toxic to livestock were collected from eight reservoirs. However, most reservoirs had water quality that was satisfactory for livestock watering.

Water quality of the reservoirs generally would not be conducive to swimming. Visibility was limited in most of the reservoirs and eye irritation caused by large pH values could occur in late summer. In addition, leech populations and growths of submersed aquatic plants in most of the reservoirs would be a nuisance to swimmers.

INTRODUCTION

Several small lakes and reservoirs in northeastern Montana range from 0.2 to 146 ha in surface area and from 0.01 to 6.0 m in depth. The lakes, commonly termed prairie potholes, are natural depressions in the land surface that have resulted from glacial processes (Alden, 1932). Generally, these lakes have no surface-water outflow, and water levels are controlled by surface-water inflow, ground-water

inflow and outflow, and evaporation. Many of the lakes provide water for livestock during the grazing months. The reservoirs were formed by earth-filled dams located on small ephemeral streams, which flow mostly during spring snowmelt and summer rainstorms. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management constructed most of the dams to provide water for livestock and to serve as sediment traps to help decrease erosion in selected areas. The only outflow of surface water from the reservoirs is over the dam or through constructed earthen spillways. Water losses from the reservoirs occur by seepage through and around each dam, evaporation from the water surface, and transpiration by aquatic and riparian vegetation. For convenience, the term "reservoir" is used in this report to refer to both lakes and reservoirs in the study area.

Some of the reservoirs support various species of fish and provide adequate habitat for waterfowl. Fish stocking and waterfowl habitat-improvement programs have been conducted to further develop use of these reservoirs.

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management has entered into a cooperative program with the U.S. Geological Survey to study the potential uses of several reservoirs under their jurisdiction in Valley and Phillips Counties, Montana. The Bureau of Land Management is interested in data that could aid in managing the reservoirs for fish propagation, waterfowl habitat, livestock watering, and recreation use.

The evaluation of several reservoirs in Valley and Phillips Counties for fish propagation is based on whether they could maintain populations of game fish year after year. Fish propagation has been successful in a few reservoirs stocked with rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri), largemouth bass (Micropterus salmoides), and crappie (Pomoxis sp.). However, in other reservoirs, problems could occur in sustaining a resident fish population. Fish might grow well in certain reservoirs during the summer, but because of water-quality changes under ice, these same fish might be unable to survive during winter. Other reservoirs might have good growing conditions for fish during the entire year but never have the required water quality for proper embryonic development. Establishment of resident populations of fish in these types of reservoirs would be difficult.

Montana is located in the central flyway region of North America. The many reservoirs in the State provide many species of waterfowl with fresh and brackish water for nesting and feeding areas. Waterfowl use areas that range from temporarily flooded meadows to reservoirs several meters deep (Johnsgard, 1975). Reservoirs in Valley and Phillips Counties could provide an increased number of breeding and stopover areas for waterfowl, which include Canada geese (Branta canadensis), mallards (Anas platyrhynchos), and pintails (Anas acuta). Unlike fish, waterfowl are not restricted to the reservoirs they use. If the habitat is not satisfactory, waterfowl will not be attracted. Most studies of the welfare of waterfowl are concerned primarily with habitat improvement. Assuring that water quality is favorable for aquatic plants and unfavorable for disease organisms indirectly protects waterfowl.

Grazing livestock in Valley and Phillips Counties generally consist of cattle, sheep, and horses. Water-quality criteria pertaining to these animals are based on the daily quantity of water each type of animal consumes. This study is concerned with the concentrations of water-quality variables that would be detrimental to the welfare of the animal, rather than concentrations that would satisfy dietary requirements.

In this report, recreation is considered to be those activities that involve prolonged body contact with water. Body contact includes wading, swimming, and diving. For convenience, the term "swimming" will be used to include all three types of recreation. The greatest concern during swimming is the risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a health problem if bacterial contamination is present.

Purpose and scope

The purpose of this report is to present biological data and to compare the physical, chemical, and biological data to water-quality criteria that are desirable for the proposed reservoir uses. Comparisons of water quality to criteria are used to delineate those reservoirs having water quality that might preclude successful management for fish propagation, waterfowl habitat, livestock watering, and recreation. Water-quality values that exceed the criteria indicate that detrimental conditions exist or that conditions during sampling pose a risk to the proposed reservoir use. Although certain management decisions can be based on this study, this report does not address the number and types of fish that can be stocked, specific improvements that might create more waterfowl habitat, or the maximum number of cattle that a given reservoir can sustain.

A previous report (Ferreira, 1980) presents physical and chemical data collected from 12 reservoirs in Valley County. Physical and chemical data from 12 reservoirs in Phillips County can be obtained from the District Office in Helena, Mont.

Study area

The location of the study area and water-quality sites is shown in figure 1. Sampled reservoirs 1 through 12 are in Valley County and reservoirs 13 through 24 are in Phillips County (table 1). The topography generally is flat except for breaks along the large streams. Grasses cover most of the landscape and willow and cottonwood trees are concentrated in localized areas where there is enough water for growth.

Data collection and analysis

Reservoirs were sampled four times during 1978 in Valley County and four times during 1979 in Phillips County. The first sampling was in late February or early March when the water surface was ice covered. The second sampling was in May when no ice cover was present and the reservoirs presumably were at their maximum stage. The third sampling was in August when air temperatures were highest and thermal stratification was most possible. The last sampling was in October when water temperatures tended to be homogeneous and the reservoir water would easily mix during slight winds.

Vertical profiles of temperature, specific conductance, pH, and dissolved oxygen were made using a multiparameter instrument. In each reservoir, measurements were made near the dam, which was estimated to be the deepest part of the original stream channel.

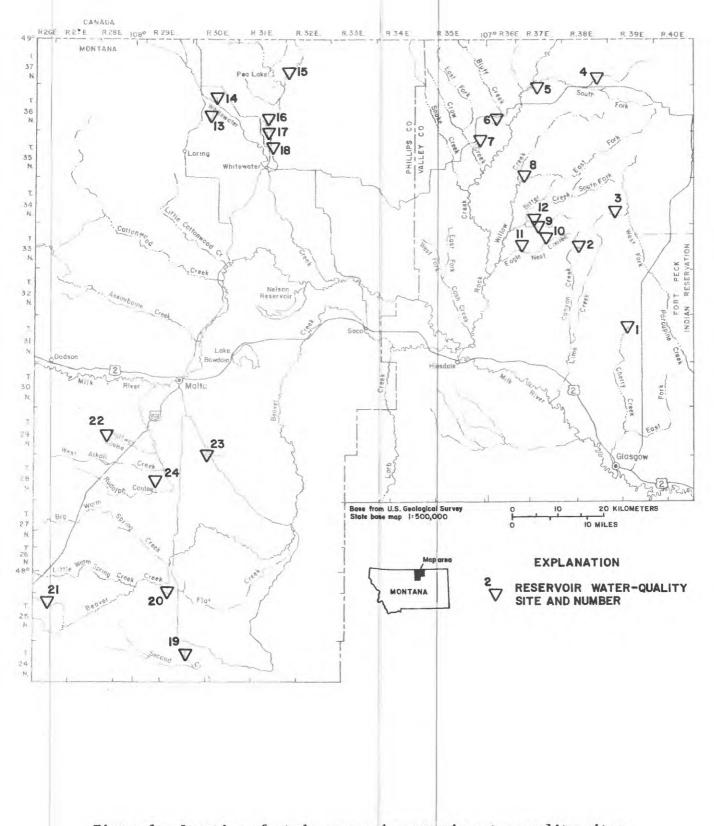


Figure 1.--Location of study area and reservoir water-quality sites.

Table 1.--Name and location of reservoirs sampled

	Reservoir	Loc	ation
Number	Name	Latitude	Longitude
	Valley Coun	tv	
1	Air Base Pond	48°26'40"	106°35'30"
2	Vador Reservoir	48°35'40"	106°43'10"
3	VR-82	48°40'00"	106°37'40"
4	VR-77	48°55'20"	106°41'40"
5	Thoeny Reservoir	48°53 ' 50"	106°51'20"
6	Ich Pair Reservoir	48°50'50"	106°59'20"
7	Near John Arnold Ranch	48°48'30"	107°02'40"
8	Near East Fork Willow Creek	48°44 ' 50"	106°53'40"
9	Gay Reservoir	48°38'30"	106°51'10"
10	VR-64	48°37'30"	106°50'00"
11	Hose Reservoir	48°37'00"	106°54'20"
12	Near Hinsdale Livestock Company.	48°39'50"	106°50'40"
	Phillips Cou	inty	
13	Sharp Reservoir	48°50'00"	107°47'30"
14	PR-22	48°51'00"	107°52'30"
1 5	Alternate Reservoir	48°56 '00"	107°32'00"
16	Whitewater Lake (North)	48°50'00"	107°37'30"
17	Whitewater Lake (South)	48°49'00"	107°35'30"
18	Cool Pit Reservoir	48°42'40"	107°35'30"
19	King Reservoir	47°50'00"	107°51'00"
20	PR-18	47°57'00"	107°53 '3 0"
21	Parrot Flats	48°01'00"	108°15'00"
22	PR-71	48°16'00"	108°04'00"
23	Bennet Lake	48°12'20"	107°47'30"
24	Empire Reservoir	48°09 ' 20"	107°46'20"

At the same location as the profiles, water samples were collected with an acrylic Kemmerer water sampler. When the reservoirs were deeper than 2 m, water samples were collected near the water surface and near the bottom. When the reservoirs were less than 2 m deep, water samples were collected at mid-depth. All samples were pretreated onsite according to methods of the U.S. Geological Survey (Friedman, 1979). Chemical constituents in water samples were analyzed at the U.S. Geological Survey laboratory in Denver, Colo., using methods described by Skougstad and others (1979).

Depth of light penetration was estimated with a Secchi disk. The depth of light penetration was considered to be the average depth of disappearance and reappearance of a black and white disk 200 mm in diameter (Hutchinson, 1967).

Water samples for analysis of total coliform, fecal coliform, and fecal streptococcal bacteria were collected at each chemical sampling site and along

the shore of easiest access to each reservoir. Bacteria were analyzed according to procedures described by Greeson and others (1977).

Three benthic-invertebrate samples were collected from deep-water to near-shore locations in each reservoir using an Eckman grab sampler having jaw dimensions of 152 X 152 mm. The results for the three samples from each reservoir were composited and expressed in number of organisms per square meter. Water samples for phytoplankton analyses were collected at the same locations as the samples for chemical analyses. Phytoplankton samples were collected in May and August in each of the reservoirs. Benthic invertebrates and phytoplankton were preserved and identified to species using procedures described by Greeson and others (1977).

Although the benthic-invertebrate numbers are reported per square meter, the values represent qualitative composite samples. The density value reported for each taxa does not mean that a given density is homogeneous throughout the reservoir bottom. The numbers represent only the relative number of organisms for each taxa collected in three samples and are used only for comparison among the reservoirs of the study area. A much more exhaustive sampling of each habitat zone would be needed to fully describe the benthic-invertebrate distribution in the study reservoirs.

RATIONALE FOR WATER-QUALITY CRITERIA

Water-quality criteria consist of values which, if not exceeded, will protect most, but not necessarily all, aquatic life and wildlife. The water-quality criteria used in this report are general and are based on major dissolved constituents, plant nutrients, trace elements, and biological analyses. The sets of water-quality variables used as criteria are different for each proposed reservoir use, and each set consists of several variables to provide a broad base for evaluation. In the following sections, the importance of selected water-quality variables and processes that could cause the reservoirs to not meet the criteria are discussed.

Depth

All reservoirs fill with sediment transported by inflowing water, which results in a decrease in water depth with time. Inflows of sediment can transport nutrients and other constituents that increase the productivity of reservoirs. Generally, reservoirs that have filled to 5 m or less in depth are enriched with nutrients and resultant phytoplankton concentrations that could effect stressful conditions for fish.

Although the depth of reservoirs is used mainly as a criterion indicative of eutrophic water, it can have an effect on other criteria. The large ratio of surface area to depth in shallow reservoirs allows a larger percentage of the total volume of water to be evaporated per unit of time than in deep reservoirs. Because of this larger percentage of water loss, the rate of concentrating dissolved constituents during the summer is increased in the shallow reservoirs. The larger percentage of water loss from ice formation during winter also results in a faster rate of concentrating dissolved constituents in shallow reservoirs compared to deep reservoirs.

Secchi-disk depth

All natural waters contain matter which is either in the dissolved form or the suspended particulate form. Although both forms can impart a color to the water, the suspended particulate form has the greatest effect on the clarity of water (Wetzel, 1975). The quantity of suspended particulate matter can be estimated by the Secchi-disk depth. In many productive reservoirs, suspended particulate matter is composed mostly of phytoplankton, resulting in Secchi-disk depths of 2.5 m or less. Because phytoplankton populations continually change throughout the season, the clarity of water also changes. In some reservoirs, suspended particulate matter can be composed mostly of sediment, which could effectively suppress phytoplankton production by reflecting light needed for photosynthesis.

As a matter of safety, a criterion for clarity of water for swimming is visibility from the surface to a depth of 1.22 m. This value is more critical in areas where people might be diving.

Dissolved solids and specific conductance

The major dissolved constituents determined for samples in this study are summed to give a measure of the salt concentration (calculated dissolved-solids concentration) of water. Many organisms, both plant and animal, have different tolerances to dissolved-solids concentrations and are unable to survive in reservoirs where the dissolved-solids concentration is too large.

Large concentrations of dissolved solids can cause detrimental physiological effects in fish. Dissolved-solids concentrations in excess of 15,000 mg/L (milligrams per liter) are reported as unsuitable for most species of freshwater fish (Rawson and Moore, 1944; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1978). Most salmonids have been reported to survive dissolved-solids concentrations of 20,000 mg/L for 30 days (Forster and Goldstein, 1969). However, Swingle (1956) reports that concentrations in excess of 5,000 mg/L are unsuitable for spawning of largemouth bass (Micropterus salmoides), a species stocked in some reservoirs in the study area. Therefore, 5,000 mg/L is used as the safe limit for dissolved-solids concentration in this report. Based on the average ratio (1.6) between specific conductance and dissolved solids of water samples collected in Valley and Phillips Counties, the corresponding calculated limit for specific conductance would be 8,000 $\mu \rm S/cm$.

Many fish can tolerate large ranges in dissolved-solids concentrations. However, their ability to survive changes in dissolved-solids concentration depends on the time they have to acclimate to the new concentration. In shallow reservoirs, because the rate of concentrating dissolved solids is faster than in deep reservoirs, the time for fish acclimation is decreased, resulting in more stressful conditions for fish.

Water with excessive concentrations of dissolved solids can cause physiological upset or death of livestock. McKee and Wolf (1963) indicate that water in Montana having a maximum dissolved-solids concentration of 2,500 mg/L is good for all livestock, and water having a dissolved-solids concentration of 3,500 mg/L is considered fair for livestock. The criterion selected for this study is based on the report by the National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Engineers (1973), which states that 3,000 mg/L of dissolved solids is satisfactory for all

livestock under most conditions. Based on the average ratio between specific conductance and dissolved solids of samples collected from the study reservoirs, the criterion protective of livestock for specific conductance would be $4,800~\mu\text{S/cm}.$

pН

Values of pH greater than 8.0 in many reservoirs result from $\rm CO_2$ (carbon dioxide) use by aquatic plants during photosynthesis (Vallentyne, 1974). Nighttime respiration and decomposition, which add $\rm CO_2$ to the water, can decrease pH to toxic conditions.

Water having a pH of less than 4.5 is toxic to most species of fish, although fish can be affected at a pH of 5.0 (Fritz, 1980). In general, large concentrations of hydrogen ions, expressed as a small pH, affect logical processes. This disruption can increase the susceptability of fish to disease and change predator-prey relationships. Both extremely large and extremely small concentrations of hydrogen ions also can increase the availability of toxic substances in water. Therefore, pH values ranging from 6.5 to 9.0 are considered protective of fish and fish food organisms. A more specific interpretation of the effects of pH on fish is difficult because toxic effects differ among species, populations, and age groups of the same species.

The pH criterion for waterfowl is 7.0 to 9.2, which is based on values at which submersed aquatic plants thrive best. The range of pH values listed as water-quality criteria is compared to pH of the study reservoirs during spring and summer when aquatic plants are at their maximum growth.

The pH of water is important to livestock because the concentration of hydrogen ions affects the solubility of toxic elements in water. Limits for pH (5.0 to 9.0) are taken from the suggested criteria for domestic water supplies (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1978). Values of pH less than or greater than these limits could indicate potential toxicity from trace elements.

The lacrimal fluid of the human eye has a normal pH of about 7.4. Although strongly buffered, once buffering capacity of the fluid is exhausted during swimming, eye irritation results. The eyes could become irritated if the fluid in contact with the eye changes as little as 0.1 pH unit (National Technical Advisory Committee to the Secretary of the Interior, 1968). With eye irritation, there also could be subsequent infection. In most waters with pH values from 6.5 to 8.3, the buffering capacity of lacrimal fluid will prevent eye irritation during swimming.

Dissolved oxygen

A major concern in reservoirs managed for fish propagation is the availability of dissolved oxygen. The solubility of oxygen in water is a function of water temperature, atmospheric pressure, and dissolved-solids concentration. Plants, through photosynthesis, produce oxygen and are responsible for increasing dissolved-oxygen concentration in water to more than saturation. Respiration by organisms and decomposition of organic matter are the main factors in water that can decrease the

concentration of dissolved oxygen to less than saturation. For most reservoir uses, large dissolved-oxygen concentrations are desirable.

The natural progression in the duration of a reservoir generally is a slow change from an oligotrophic state (unenriched with plant nutrients) to a eutrophic state (enriched). This process is termed eutrophication. With increases of nutrients, phytoplankton concentrations can increase significantly; then because of increased nighttime respiration, dissolved-oxygen concentrations can decrease to levels that are detrimental to other aquatic organisms. Nutrient and phytoplankton analyses can be used to indicate the trophic state of reservoirs.

Dissolved-oxygen requirements of fish depend on their species, age, and nutritional condition. Although some species of fish tolerate concentrations of dissolved oxygen less than 5.0~mg/L, this limit is considered to be the minimum concentration needed to maintain a diverse fish population. Dissolved-oxygen concentrations that become extremely small can result in fishkills. In eutrophic reservoirs an oxygen deficit can accumulate in water where gases are prevented from exchanging with the atmosphere. This condition can occur during winter under snow-covered ice and during summer in the deep water of stratified reservoirs (Nickum, 1970). After oxygen has become depleted fish additionally would be stressed from toxic effects of large concentrations of H_2S (hydrogen sulfide) (Johnson, 1970). Hydrogen sulfide is produced by sulfur-reducing bacteria during anaerobic decomposition (Hem. 1960).

Disease accounts for the largest percentage of nonhunting deaths of waterfowl (Bellrose, 1976). Botulism, which is caused by an anaerobic bacterium Clostridium botulinum, is a disease that can reach epidemic proportions. Water that does not become anaerobic helps prevent the spread of botulism. Therefore, reservoirs that have large dissolved-oxygen concentrations throughout the water column would be more suitable for waterfowl habitat than reservoirs that are anaerobic (no dissolved oxygen) near the bottom.

Alkalinity

Alkalinity is a measure of the ability of water to buffer acid (hydrogen ions). To provide safety for fish against changes in hydrogen-ion loading, which in turn affects the toxicity of other constituents, the National Technical Advisory Committee to the Secretary of the Interior (1968) recommends a minimum of 20 mg/L alkalinity as CaCO_3 (calcium carbonate) for protection of fish.

Generally, few waters with total alkalinity less than 25 mg/L of CaCO₃ have been observed to support aquatic plants favorable to waterfowl. In temperate climates, shallow reservoirs with alkalinity concentrations greater than 25 mg/L of CaCO₃ and with an adequate supply of nutrients can develop extensive growths of aquatic plants (Boyd, 1971). Aquatic plants not only benefit waterfowl but also provide food and shelter for other aquatic organisms that become additional food for waterfowl and fish.

Nitrogen and phosphorus

Although nitrogen and phosphorus are major plant nutrients, they can be toxic in large concentrations. Nitrogen (N) can be toxic in the form of un-ionized

ammonia (NH₃) or nitrite (NO₂⁻). In water, ammonia exists in both the un-ionized form (NH₃) and the ionized form (NH₄⁺); however, most chemical analyses report both forms together as aqueous ammonia (NH₃ + NH₄⁺). The percentage of un-ionized ammonia increases with temperature and pH (Thurston and others, 1974).

Concentrations of aqueous ammonia for which the un-ionized ammonia component exceeds the criterion (0.016 mg/L, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1978) for the protection of fish are given in table 2. In most reservoirs, the percentage of un-ionized ammonia increases during late summer as a result of a general increase in pH with photosynthesis.

Table 2.—Concentrations of aqueous ammonia $(NH_3 + NH_4^+)$ as N that contain an un-ionized ammonia concentration of 0.016 milligram per liter NH3 as N1,2

[°C, degrees Cel	.si	us
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	Concentration, in milligrams per liter														
Temper- ature (°C)	рН—6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0						
0	200	63	20	6.3	2.0	0.65	0.22	0.079	0.036						
5	130	42	13	4.1	1.3	•43	•15	.058	.030						
10	88	28	8.9	2.8	•90	•30	•10	•044	•025						
15	60	19	6.0	1.9	•62	•21	•076	•035	.022						
20	41	13	4.2	1.3	•43	•15	•058	•030	.021						
25	29	9.1	2.9	•93	.31	•11	•045	•026	.019						
30	20	6.5	2.1	•66	•22	•081	•037	•023	.019						

Nitrite interferes with oxygen transport in the bloodstream of animals, including fish. Most studies (Russo and others, 1974; Russo and Thurston, 1975) indicate that salmonids (salmon, trout, whitefish, and grayling) are more sensitive to large concentrations of nitrite than are warm-water species (bass, sunfish, and minnows). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (1978) concludes that 5 mg/L NO_2 as N would be protective of warm-water fish and 0.06 mg/L NO_2 as N would be protective of salmonids. For this study a safe criterion of 0.06 mg/L NO_2 as N is used for the protection of all fish. Concentrations of this magnitude

Modified after Thurston and others (1974). $(NH_3 + NH_4^+)$ as N equals nitrogen ammonia dissolved as N in the report by Ferreira (1980).

generally are unlikely in most surface waters; however, such concentrations can be attained in water intensely used by livestock.

The nitrite criterion protective of livestock (10 mg/L NO $_2^-$ as N) is larger than for fish. Because nitrite is formed through the biological reduction of nitrate (NO $_3^-$) in the rumen of cattle and sheep, a criterion of 100 mg/L NO $_2^-$ + NO $_3^-$ as N also is used.

Elemental phosphorus is considered toxic to fish in large concentrations, but this form of phosphorus rarely occurs in natural water and, therefore, is not included as a criterion. The most probable forms of phosphorus in natural waters are phosphate ions, complexes with metal ions, and colloidal particulate material. Although these forms of phosphorus are not considered toxic to animals, they can stimulate plant growth to nuisance conditions.

Trace elements

Trace elements are included in water-quality criteria because of their possible toxic effects when concentrations are large. Different species of organisms and different life stages of the same species are able to tolerate different trace-element concentrations. Prescribing suitable criteria to protect each species would result in several values for each criterion. Therefore, the trace-element concentrations used for criteria in this study are approximate averages to protect most of the organisms considered.

In addition to the species of fish, trace-element toxicity will differ according to the form of the ion (valence) and the synergistic effects of other water-quality variables. Criteria for trace-element concentrations protective of fish generally are small because of the continuous exposure of fish gill structure to ions dissolved in water. However, the most recent criterion for mercury is $0.00057~\mu g/L$ (microgram per liter) (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1980a); this concentration is so small that the detection limit of 0.1 $\mu g/L$ for mercury analyses in the study is of limited use in evaluating potential mercury hazards.

The most commonly occurring trace element causing toxicity to waterfowl is lead. Lead poisoning in waterfowl occurs mainly from the toxic effect of ingested lead shot and not from concentrations of lead in water. Studies have indicated that ingestion of a single lead shot can result in a bird's death (Bellrose, 1976).

Trace-element criteria for the protection of livestock apply to all types of livestock. The margin of safety the criteria provide varies depending on the species of livestock, the conditions to which they are acclimated, and their health.

Trace-element concentrations toxic to man are not included as criteria for swimming, because the quantities most likely to be ingested would not be toxic. However, if there is a possibility of large quantities of water being ingested over a long interval of time, 2.0 $\mu g/L$ of mercury, 10.0 $\mu g/L$ of cadmium or selenium, and 50 $\mu g/L$ of chromium, lead, or silver are drinking-water standards that would provide protection for swimmers (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1977).

Phytoplankton, benthic invertebrates, and fecal coliform

Biological analyses that would be helpful in evaluating the study reservoirs are species identification of phytoplankton and benthic invertebrates and enumeration of fecal bacteria. A balance of phytoplankton and benthic invertebrates would be beneficial as food organisms for fish and waterfowl. Fecal bacteria are not beneficial; however, their density indicates the suitability of water for recreation.

Although phytoplankton serve as food for fish and other aquatic organisms, large phytoplankton concentrations can result in small dissolved-oxygen concentrations (see dissolved-oxygen section). Large phytoplankton concentrations generally occur in early spring when nutrients are transported to the reservoirs by spring runoff, and late summer when warm water temperatures stimulate phytoplankton reproduction. During these intervals, byproducts from some phytoplankton taxa can attain potentially toxic concentrations.

The presence of benthic invertebrates in a reservoir indicates the availability of food for fish and waterfowl. Generally, their number and type also indicate unfavorable or favorable conditions for fish propagation. A large number of organisms evenly distributed among several taxa (types) of organisms indicates a balanced stable community that would be best for fish propagation.

Feces and urine of warm-blooded animals probably are the most significant potential sources of waterborne pathogens (bacteria that cause diseases in man). Diseases can be of the skin, eyes, ears, nose, and urogenital system. Pathogens that are responsible for diseases of the intestinal tract include species of the genera Salmonella, Shigella, and Escherichia (Greeson, 1981). Pathogens that occur in bathing waters and can cause disease even when not ingested are Klebsiella pneumoniae and Pseudomonas aeruginosa (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1978).

The use of fecal coliform bacteria as a water-quality criterion for swimming is related to the probable occurrence of waterborne pathogens for a given concentration of fecal coliform bacteria. In freshwater, Salmonella has been recovered in 85 to 98 percent of samples having fecal coliform concentrations ranging from 201 to 2,000 organisms per 100 mL (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1978) and could be about 100 percent with fecal coliform concentrations greater than 2,000 organisms per 100 mL (Geldreich, 1972).

The criterion for fecal coliform for the protection of swimmers is based on a minimum of five samples collected and analyzed during an interval of 30 days. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (1978), the log mean of fecal coliform bacteria samples should not exceed 200 coliform organisms per 100 mL for the protection of people who directly contact water by swimming. Because this study was of a reconnaissance nature, the number of fecal coliform samples collected was less than the minimum number specified to compute a log mean. However, 200 fecal coliform organisms per 100 mL is used as a maximum criterion in this report to delineate reservoirs in which contamination might exist.

The ratio of fecal coliform to fecal streptococcus bacteria (FC/FS) can indicate the source of pollution, particularly in distinguishing human waste from livestock and waterfowl wastes. Although the ratios of fecal coliform to fecal streptococcus bacteria for ducks, sheep, and cattle are shown in figure 2, the ratio from a single sample of water does not necessarily indicate which animal is

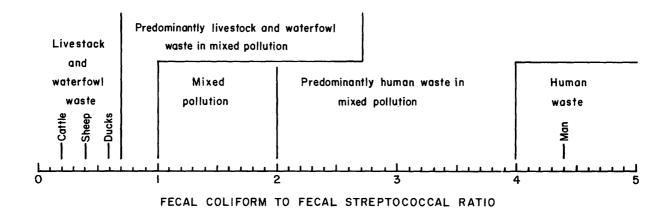


Figure 2.—Relationship of fecal bacteria to source of pollution. The FC/FS ratio equals the number of fecal coliform organisms per 100 milliliters divided by the number of fecal streptococcal organisms per 100 milliliters.

the source of pollution. A larger number of samples would allow a more accurate interpretation of the pollution source. A significant limitation in the use of bacterial ratios is that a combination of animal types as the source of fecal contamination along with bacterial die-off could yield a ratio similar to the ratio of any one animal type. Therefore, these ratios need close evaluation. If a reservoir is to be developed for swimming, grazing records would be useful in delineating recent livestock sources of fecal contamination as opposed to waterfowl sources.

COMPARISON OF WATER-QUALITY CRITERIA TO RESERVOIR DATA

Water-quality criteria presented in this report provide a large range of values within which fish propagation, waterfowl habitat, livestock watering, and recreation can be managed successfully. The criteria are general estimates of the minimum or maximum "safe" water-quality values beyond which specific organisms might be harmed physiologically. Therefore, a comparison of the criteria to the data collected from the reservoirs serves only as a guideline for management. More specific criteria will be needed for individual reservoir and watershed management.

Although samples were collected during the winter, spring, summer, and autumn the reconnaissance nature of this study did not define seasonal or diel water-quality changes in the reservoirs. Substantial seasonal and diel water-quality changes in a reservoir can result from fluctuations in water content and succession of large populations of phytoplankton. At times these water-quality changes can be detrimental to fish, making knowledge of detailed water-quality changes important before any full-scale reservoir management plan can be developed.

There are two notable limitations in using the data from this study for management: (1) Samples were collected from a single location and, therefore, may not represent conditions at other locations of the reservoir, and (2) no replicate analyses were made to provide an estimate of water-quality variability, which would allow proper evaluation of values that exceed the criteria. Because of

these limitations the possibility exists that a reservoir might be managed successfully even though several water-quality variables exceed the criteria.

Fish propagation

Water-quality criteria that would protect fish against toxicity of selected water-quality variables are listed in table 3. A comparison of reservoir water quality determined by analyses to water-quality criteria for the protection of fish is given in table 4.

Table 3.—Water-quality criteria for protection of fish against toxicity of selected water-quality variables

[Abbreviations: mg/L, milligrams per liter; μ g/L, micrograms per liter; μ S/cm, microsiemens per centimeter at 25° Celsius; min, minimum; max, maximum; EPA, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; NTAC, National Technical Advisory Committee to the Secretary of the Interior]

Variable		Criteria		Source
Dissolved solids		5,000 mg/L, max		Swingle (1956).
Specific conductance		8,000 μS/cm, max		See text.
pН		6.5-9.0, min-max		EPA (1978).
Dissolved oxygen		5.0 mg/L, min		EPA (1978).
Alkalinity, total		20 mg/L CaCO3, min		NTAC (1968).
Ammonia, dissolved		0.016 mg/L NH3 as N	Ι,	EPA (1978);
		max		See table 2.
Nitrite, dissolved		0.06 mg/L NO ₂ as M	Ι,	EPA (1978).
Arsenic, total		440 μg/L, max		EPA (1980b).
Total recoverable:		F6 ,		
Copper		5.6 μg/L, max		EPA (1980b).
Iron		1,000 μg/L, max		EPA (1978).
Manganese		1,000 µg/L, max		McKee and Wolf
nanganese.		2,000 μg, 2,		(1963).
Mercury		$0.00057 \mu g/L$, max		EPA (1980a).
Selenium		35 μg/L, max		EPA (1980b).
Zinc		47 μg/L, max		EPA (1980b).
21110		τ, μβ, π, παχ		DIA (19000).
Maximum concentration at hardness (as				
calcium carbonate) of:	75 mg/L	150 mg/L	300 mg/L	
Total recoverable:				
Cadmium	0.019 µg/L	0.038 μg/L	0.079 µg/L	EPA (1980b).
Chromium	3,400 µg/L			EPA (1980b).
Lead	2.9 μg/L			EPA (1980b).
Nickel	77 μg/L			EPA (1980b).
Silver	2.5 μg/L	. •	27 μg/L	EPA (1980b).
U Y C. L	2.5 μ6/11	0.2 дд	2, με/ μ	MIII (17000/*

Table 4.--Comparison of reservoir water quality to water-quality criteria for the protection of fish
[X denotes water-quality variables that do not meet the criterion in at least one sample]

											Rese	rvoir												
Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	· 23	24
Dissolved solids	_	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	-	-	-		_	Х	-	-	_	_	_	-	-	
Specific con- ductance	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	Х	Х	_	-	_	х	-	-	-
pН	-	Х	-	-	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	х	х	х	Х	Х	х	х	Х	Х	Х	-	-	Х	Х
Dissolved oxygen	х	х	х	х	-	_	х	_	х	_	Х	_	_	Х	_	_	_	х	Х	Х	-	Х	Х	Х
Alkalinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ammonia	-	_	-	-	-	-	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	х	х	Х	х	х	Х	-	Х	Х	-	-	Х
Nitrite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	_	_	-	_	-	-	_	-	_	_	-	-	-	-
Cadmium	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	х	-	-	-	Х	Х	-	х	х	х	Х	Х	Х
Chromium	_	_	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
Copper	х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	Х	х	х	х	-	-	-	Х	х	_	-	-	Х	-	-	-
Iron	_	_	_	Х	Х	Х	-	_	-	х	-	-	х	_	-	х	х	-	-	_	х	Х	-	Х
Lead	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	-	х	Х	Х	х	х	х	_	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	_	Х
Manganese	Х	-	Х	-	_	_	х	_	_	-	_	_	х	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	х	Х	Х	-
Mercury	-	-	-	Х	Х	-	_	Х	Х	х	х	х	х	х	х	_	_	Х	Х	х	х	Х	-	-
Nickel	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	_	-	_	-	_	х	_	_	-
Selenium	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zinc	-	-	-	Х	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Х	-	-	-

The concentration of dissolved solids and the specific conductance in the study reservoirs generally were not detrimental to fish. Reservoirs 5, 6, 10, 15-17, and 21 are shallow and were frozen to the bottom during times of winter sampling. The shallowness of these reservoirs makes them susceptible not only to winter freezing but also to possible summer desiccation during years of deficient precipitation. At times this factor alone would prevent fish propagation in these reservoirs. During years when these reservoirs do not freeze to the bottom or become desiccated, large dissolved-solids concentrations could be stressful for fish. This condition especially would be true for reservoirs 16, 17, and 21 which have the largest surface areas (115 to 146 ha) and shallowest depths (0.01 to 1.0 m). Only reservoirs 16, 17, and 21 had samples indicating dissolved-solids concentrations close to or larger than the criteria. All three reservoirs had samples with specific-conductance values exceeding the criterion protective of fish (table 4).

Reservoirs 3, 4, 7, 18, and 23 also are shallow (1.0 to 3.0 m deep); however, they did not freeze to the bottom during the winter. They had large concentrations of dissolved solids (276 to 1,830 mg/L) in the water under winter ice. These reservoirs exceeded many of the water-quality criteria during the summer because of increased concentrations of all constituents with evaporation.

The pH values for the late August and early October surface samples of most of the reservoirs were larger than the criterion. The largest pH value in the study area, measured in reservoirs 10, 12, 14, 18, and 20, was 9.8 in the August samples.

Large values of pH and phytoplankton concentrations occurred together only in reservoir 20 (pH = 9.8, phytoplankton = 67,603 cells per mL), which has an extremely large phytoplankton concentration compared to the other reservoirs. The non-correlation between pH and phytoplankton concentration in the other reservoirs probably results from the physiological health of algal cells, the different inhibitory or stimulatory algal-growth conditions present in each reservoir, and the existence of submersed and floating aquatic plants, which also can affect water quality.

All reservoirs in the study area can be classified as eutrophic, based on their large nutrient concentrations and resultant phytoplankton populations (tables 5, 6, and 15; table 15 at back of report). Consequently, all these reservoirs

Table 5.--Selected criteria indicative of eutrophic conditions in reservoirs

[Abbreviations and symbols: m, meter; mg/L, milligrams per liter; mL, milliliters; <, equal to or less than; >, equal to or greater than]

Variable	Criteria	Source
Reservoir depth		Nickum (1970).
Secchi disk depth		Taylor and others (1980).
Nitrogen, total	> 1.1 mg/L N	Wetzel (1975).
Orthophosphate, dissolved	≥ 0.025 mg/L PO ₄ as P	U.S. Environmental Pro- tection Agency (1978).
Phosphorus, total	≥ 0.03 mg/L P	Taylor and others (1980).
Phytoplankton concentration	> 15,000 cells per mL	Taylor and others (1980).
Phytoplankton, dominant	Ceratium,	Naumann (1931), cited
taxa (\geq 15 percent of total	Peridinium,	in Hutchinson (1967).
cells per mL).	Melosira,	
	Stephanodiscus, and	
	Pediastrum•	
	Cyclotella nana	Taylor and others (1980).
	Anabaena,	Fruh and others (1966).
	Aphanizomenon,	
	Microcystis, and	
	Oscillatoria rubescens.	
	Microcystis flos-aquae	Rawson (1956).
	Cosmarium punctulatum, Staurastrum polytrichum and	Coesel and others , (1978).
	Micrasterias apiculata.	

Table 6.--Reservoirs in which depth and water quality of samples indicate eutrophic conditions
[X denotes water-quality variables that do not meet the criterion in at least one sample]

Reservoir																								
Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Reservoir depth	-	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	-	Х	Х	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	-	х	х	х	Х
Secchi-disk depth	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	х	Х	-	х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Nitrogen, total	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	-	х	х	х	Х	х	х	-	х	х	х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Orthophosphate, dissolved	Х	-	-	х	х	х	х	х	-	х	-	-	х	х	Х	х	x	х	х	х	х	х	Х	х
Phosphorus, total	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	х	х	х	Х	Х	х	х	Х	Х	Х
Phytoplankton concentration	х	х	_	_	-	-	-	-	_	-	Х	-	х	-	-	_	-	-	Х	х	-	-	-	х
Phytoplankton, dominant taxa	х	х	х	х	-	х	х	х	х	х	-	-	х	Х	х	-	-	Х	Х	Х	-	-	-	х

have the potential of attaining dissolved-oxygen concentrations less than the criterion protective of fish.

Although reservoirs 5, 12, 16, 17, and 21-23 had nutrient concentrations indicative of eutrophic waters, they did not have phytoplankton concentrations greater than or equal to 15,000 cells per mL or phytoplankton taxa indicative of eutrophic water. These reservoirs, except for 22 and 23, also did not contain extremely small dissolved-oxygen concentrations near the bottom that commonly are associated with large phytoplankton concentrations (less than 3.5 mg/L). Reservoirs 5, 16, 17, and 21 had the shallowest Secchi-disk measurements (0.0 to 1.8 m), indicating that limited light might have suppressed phytoplankton production. concentration of suspended sediment in these reservoirs prevented phytoplankton analysis for verification of suppressed production; however, the light-grayishbrown color of the reservoirs is not indicative of water having large concentrations of phytoplankton. At reservoir 12 there could be a limiting factor not sampled that prevents phytoplankton from attaining large populations. 22 and 23 contained dissolved-oxygen concentrations less than saturation, which indicates that large quantities of organic material have decomposed. The source could have been phytoplankton or other plant production at some earlier time.

The most stressful dissolved-oxygen conditions for fish occurred under ice conditions in reservoirs 1, 3, 4, 7, 18, 20, and 23. In late winter these reservoirs had undersaturated dissolved-oxygen concentrations of less than 1.5 mg/L in most of the water column. Conversely, reservoirs 2, 8, 12, and 19 had supersaturated dissolved-oxygen concentrations during winter sampling. Clear ice and lack of snow cover could have allowed light transmission for photosynthesis, which resulted in the supersaturated dissolved-oxygen concentrations. Supersaturation under ice is common in reservoirs that have clear ice with little or no snow cover and sunny days (Nickum, 1970).

Most dissolved-oxygen concentrations less than the criterion for protection of fish, other than those that occurred in winter, occurred in the bottom waters of stratified reservoirs during late summer. Fish could survive in these reservoirs during these times by staying in the upper waters. However, stress and possibly death of fish might result when the reservoirs mix either during strong winds or during autumn overturn.

Reservoirs 1, 2, 8, 9, 11-14, 19, 20, 22, and 24 had depths ranging from 1.7 to 6.5 m. Their large volume of water per surface area during the summer provides a large pool of dissolved oxygen from which the demands of respiration and decomposition can be satisfied. These reservoirs generally had dissolved-oxygen concentrations in at least part of the water column that were larger than the criterion for the protection of fish. The largest difference in dissolved-oxygen concentration between surface and bottom waters occurred in reservoirs 1, 2, and 20 which had depths ranging from 4.5 to 5.0 m in August. The dissolved-oxygen concentrations in these reservoirs were less than 2.0 mg/L near the bottom and ranged from 5.9 to 9.3 mg/L near the water surface.

Reservoir 13 was the shallowest reservoir that had dissolved-oxygen concentrations larger than the criterion protective of fish. Reservoir 13 had a depth of 1.7 m at the sampling point during the winter. The nutrient values, the dominant phytoplankton taxa, and the phytoplankton concentrations in the reservoir indicated eutrophic conditions. However, the dissolved-oxygen concentration was larger than the criterion at all measured depths during each sampling. The dissolved-oxygen concentration could be smaller than 5.0 mg/L during the night because of respiration by the large concentrations of phytoplankton (39,101 and 66,609 cells per mL).

Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) odor, which indicates anaerobic conditions, was detected in the bottom water of reservoir 13 during winter sampling. In reservoirs where the dissolved-oxygen concentration from bottom water samples was less than 2.0 mg/L, H_2S odor commonly was detected. In these reservoirs and reservoir 13, anaerobic conditions most likely exist just above and in the bottom sediments. However, the physical limitations of the measuring instrument prevented measurement of anaerobic conditions next to and in the bottom sediment of the reservoirs.

Alkalinity in all reservoirs was larger than the minimum criterion. Fish in the study reservoirs would be protected against the effects of inflows of water having pH values of less than 7.0.

Reservoir 13 and deep reservoirs 20 and 24, all of which had dissolved-oxygen concentrations larger than the criterion, had ammonia concentrations that might be critical to the protection of fish. In August, reservoirs 13 and 24 had dissolved NH $_3$ concentrations that are about 2.5 times larger than the criterion. Reservoir 20 had an August concentration of 0.44 mg/L dissolved NH $_3$, which is more than 20 times larger than the criterion protective of fish. These reservoirs could pose a large risk if managed for fish propagation.

With the exception of reservoirs 16 and 17, the reservoirs in this study did not show nitrite concentrations that would be detrimental to fish. Reservoir 16 had 0.05 mg/L of NO_2^- in August and reservoir 17 had 0.06 mg/L of NO_2^- in October. Both reservoirs could have had nitrite concentrations in excess of the criterion during times, or at locations, not sampled.

Concentrations of trace elements generally were larger in the bottom water samples of reservoirs than in the top water samples. This situation could have resulted from upwelling of bottom sediments during sampling or from sampling sediment naturally suspended in the more dense water near the bottom. Although fish could avoid the large concentrations of trace elements in deep water, they would be subjected to increased concentrations during autumn overturn when the reservoir completely mixes.

Eight trace elements occurred in one or more reservoirs in excess of the criteria for the protection of fish (table 4). Only reservoir 21 contained excess concentrations of all eight trace elements. Most of the reservoirs had cadmium, copper, lead, and mercury in excess of the criteria. Cadmium concentrations were most critical in reservoirs 5 and 7, both of which contained 6 $_{\rm H} {\rm g/L}$. Reservoirs 5, 16, 17, and 21 had large concentrations of total recoverable copper (6 to 19 mg/L in reservoirs 5, 16, and 17; 620 $_{\rm H} {\rm g/L}$ at reservoir 21). Concentrations of total recoverable lead were largest in reservoirs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 21. In reservoirs with concentrations of total recoverable mercury greater than the criterion, the range was from 0.1 to 0.2 $_{\rm H} {\rm g/L}$. Iron, manganese, nickel, and zinc were present in excess of the criteria protective of fish in less than one-half of the study reservoirs. Nickel in excess of the criterion was detected only in reservoir 21.

Although all reservoirs contained one or more trace elements in excess of the criteria for the protection of fish, the concentrations were not toxic to all organisms. Benthic invertebrates were collected in all reservoirs (table 16 at back of report) and fish were observed in reservoirs 1, 9, and 11. In those reservoirs that are not affected by toxic trace elements, the large nutrient concentrations characteristic of the study reservoirs could provide for a productive fishery if fish are harvested at a rate in balance with production.

The largest concentration of benthic invertebrates generally occurred in the August samples, which were collected when most benthic invertebrates were in their largest life stage and could be detected easily. Shore samples consisted mostly of Amphipoda species (scuds). Diptera (flies) were the dominant group of benthic invertebrates inhabiting the deeper areas of the reservoirs. Dipteran genera of the family Chironmidae (Chironomus, Paratanytarsus, and Procladius) had a greater frequency of occurrence than other dipteran families. These genera are detritus feeders. They can inhabit areas of small dissolved-oxygen concentrations and large quantities of particulate organic material, which typifies the reservoir bottoms of the study area.

In reservoir 5 only four types of organisms were collected, none of which were present in large number. The paucity of benthic invertebrates collected from reservoir 5 differentiates this reservoir from the other reservoirs in the study area. Either the large quantity of suspended material or some other water-quality variable was limiting the growth of benthic invertebrates in reservoir 5. Therefore, the reservoir also would be limiting to fish propagation.

Waterfowl habitat

Water-quality criteria that would protect waterfowl against disease and maintain desirable habitat are listed in table 7. A comparison of reservoir water quality determined by analyses to water-quality criteria for the protection of waterfowl is given in table 8.

Reservoirs 7-12 exceeded the pH criteria for the protection of aquatic plants, but they generally supported growths of submersed and emersed plants. This plant growth indicates that the degree to which pH is exceeded in the study area may not be critical to the reservoirs. A mitigating factor is the short length of time that the reservoirs have large pH values. Large pH values generally occur in late summer, probably as a result of increased phytoplankton production.

Table 7.--Water-quality criteria for the protection of waterfowl against disease and for the maintenance of desirable waterfowl habitat

[Abbreviations: mg/L, milligrams per liter; min, minimum; max, maximum; NTAC, National Technical Advisory Committee to the Secretary of the Interior]

Variable	Criteria	Source
рН	7.0-9.2, min-max	NTAC (1968).
Dissolved oxygen	Greater than 0 mg/L	NTAC (1968).
Alkalinity, total	25 mg/L CaCO ₃ , min	NTAC (1968).

Anaerobic conditions were not measured in the reservoirs of the study area. However, based on the small dissolved-oxygen concentrations measured near the bottom of many of the study reservoirs in spring and summer, anaerobic conditions possibly existed in the bottom sediments when water circulation was minimal. Reservoirs 1, 2, 18, 20, and 22 had minimal dissolved-oxygen concentrations in their bottom water (table 8), which represents unhealthy conditions if disease such as botulism were to occur. Reservoirs 1, 2, 20, and 22 had the most critical dissolved-oxygen concentrations in the bottom water (less than 2.2 mg/L). The severity of conditions would be dictated by the extent of oxygen depletion and the number of waterfowl using the area.

Table 8.--Comparison of reservoir water quality to water-quality criteria for the protection of waterfowl

[X denotes water-quality variables that do not meet the criterion in at least one sample]

		Reservoir																						
Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
рН	-	-	-	-	-	-	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	х	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	_	_	-	
Dissolved oxygen	х	х	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	х	_	х	-	Х	-	-
Alkalinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Х

Reservoir 24 was the only reservoir that had total arkalinity concentrations less than the criterion for good growth of aquatic plants. There were no emersed aquatic plants at this reservoir; however, submersed aquatic plants were present but not abundant. This reservoir could evolve into a more suitable habitat for waterfowl if growths of emersed plants complemented the submersed plants as the reservoir ages.

Even though reservoirs 16, 17, and 21 were within the water-quality criteria for the protection of waterfowl, waterfowl habitat in the form of emersed aquatic plants was lacking. These reservoirs and other reservoirs where waterfowl habitat improvement is desired might possibly be seeded with species of aquatic plants compatible with the water quality.

Livestock watering

Water-quality criteria for the protection of livestock are presented in table 9. A comparison of reservoir water quality determined by analyses to water-quality criteria for the protection of livestock is given in table 10.

Table 9.—Criteria for protection of livestock against toxicity of selected water-quality variables

[Abbreviations: mg/L, milligrams per liter; μ g/L, micrograms per liter; μ S/cm, microsiemens per centimeter; min, minimum; max, maximum; EPA, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; NAS/NAE, National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Engineers]

Variable	Criteria	Source
Dissolved solids	3,000 mg/L, max	NAS/NAE (1973).
Specific conductance	4,800 μS/cm, max	See text.
pH	5.0-9.0, min-max	EPA (1978).
Fluoride, total recoverable		NAS/NAE (1973).
Nitrite plus nitrate,		, and
dissolved.	100 mg/L as N, max	NAS/NAE (1973).
Nitrite, dissolved	10 mg/L as N, max	NAS/NAE (1973).
Sulfate, dissolved	2,500 mg/L, max	Digesti and Weeth (1973).
Arsenic, total	200 μg/L, max	NAS/NAE (1973).
Boron, total	5,000 μg/L, max	NAS/NAE (1973).
Total recoverable:		
Chromium	$1,000 \mu g/L$, max	NAS/NAE (1973).
Copper	500 μg/L, max	NAS/NAE (1973).
Lead	100 µg/L, max	NAS/NAE (1973).
Mercury	0.15 µg/L, max	EPA (1980a, 1980b).
Selenium	50 μg/L, max	NAS/NAE (1973).
Vanadium	100 µg/L, max	NAS/NAE (1973).
Zinc	25,000 μg/L, max	NAS/NAE (1973).
Phytoplankton, taxa that	Aphanizomenon flos-aquae,	NAS/NAE (1973).
can produce toxins.	Anabaena flos-aquae,	
	Coelosphaerium Kuetzingianum,	
	Gloeotrichia echinulata,	
	Microsystis eruginosa, and	
	Nodularia spumigena.	

Generally, the reservoirs are satisfactory for stockwatering. The large ratio of surface area to volume of reservoirs 16, 17, and 21 renders them susceptible to extensive concentrating of dissolved solids by evaporation. Reservoir 16 had dissolved-solids concentrations and reservoirs 16 and 17 had specific-conductance

Table 10.--Comparison of reservoir water quality to water-quality criteria for the protection of livestock
[X denotes water-quality variables that do not meet the criterion in at least one sample]

											Rese	rvoir												
Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Dissolved solids	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	х	_	-	_	-	-		-	-
Specific conductance	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	х	х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
рH	-	x	-	-	-	х	х	x	x	х	х	х	x	х	х	х	х	х	х	x	-	-	X	х
Fluoride	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Х	-	-	-
Nitrite plus nitrate	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-
Nitr i te	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulfate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	x	-	-	-
Boron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chromium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	х	-	-	-
Lead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	х	-	-	-
Mercury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Х	-	-	Х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selenium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanadium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zinc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phytoplankton, toxic taxa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	х	-	х	*	х	_	-	х	х	х	-	-	-	х

values larger than the criteria for the protection of livestock. Water samples from reservoir 21 were sufficiently close to the limits of both of these variables to be regarded as potentially hazardous to livestock.

Most of the reservoirs had August pH values larger than the criteria; however, the excess generally was less than 0.5 pH unit and occurred only during late summer. Large pH values in these reservoirs do not pose a great threat but could be indicative of large phytoplankton concentrations—some of which might be toxic. The long-term effects of the pH differences in this area are not known. No recent livestock deaths have been attributed to large pH values, which indicates that the existing pH values probably are not critical.

Reservoir 21 was the only reservoir having several trace-element concentrations in water large enough to be hazardous to livestock. Reservoirs 8 and 11 were the only other reservoirs with trace-element concentrations exceeding water-quality criteria for the protection of livestock. These reservoirs had large mercury concentrations, both of which exceeded the mercury criterion by 0.05 $\mu g/L$.

The two species of potentially toxic phytoplankton present in the study reservoirs were Aphanizomenon flos-aquae and Coelosphaerium Kuetzingianum. One or both of these species occurred in reservoirs 11, 13-15, 18-20, and 24. Research has not defined the particular variety nor the concentration of phytoplankton that is toxic to livestock. Consequently, it is important to monitor livestock watering at these reservoirs when phytoplankton concentrations are large.

Recreation use

Conditions in most of the reservoirs sampled did not satisfy criteria protective of swimmers (table 11). Bacterial analyses of water from the reservoirs are

Table 11.—Water-quality criteria for the protection of people who directly contact water by swimming

[Abbreviations: m, meter; min, minimum; max, maximum; mL, milliliter; EPA, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; NTAC, National Technical Advisory Committee to the Secretary of the Interior]

Variable	Criteria	Source
Secchi-disk depth	1.22 m, min	NTAC (1968).
pH	6.5-8.3, min-max	NTAC (1968).
Fecal coliform	200 organisms per 100 mL, max	EPA (1978).

given in tables 12 and 13. A comparison of reservoir water quality determined by analyses to water-quality criteria for the protection of swimmers is given in table 14. No reservoir met all criteria for swimming.

Table 12.--Bacterial analyses of water samples from 12 reservoirs in Valley County [<, less than; >, more than]

Bacteria	Sampling location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					May samp	ling per	iod						
Total coliform	Midpoint	26	660*	400	20*	47*	56	190	4*	56			70*
	Shore	100 3	,500	280	17*	100*	71*	300	20*	19			47*
Fecal coliform	Midpoint	<1	140	440	5*	10*	9*	<5*	5*	<1*	40*	<1*	27*
	Shore	<1	130	270	37*	10*	9*	20*	5*	4*	42*	1*	20*
Pecal streptococci	Midpoint	10	130	120	13*	48*	3*	200*	13*	2*	7 *	16	67
streptococci	Shore	3*	120	150	10*	50*	20*	17*	10*	11*	100*	94	480
FC/FS ratio ¹	Midpoint	<.10*	1.1	3.7	.38*	.21*	3.0*	<.03*	.38*	<.50	* 5.7*	<.0	6* .40
	Shore	<.33*	1.1	1.8	2.7*	.20*	.45*	1.2*	50*	.36	.42*	.01	.04
				<u>A</u>	ugust sam	pling pe	riod						
Total coliform	Midpoint		790	70	950	240	690	290	460	680	230	12*	240
	Shore		100	150	530	290	800	140	280	1,100*	260	22	320
Fecal coliform	Midpoint	<1*	<5 *	95*	20*	43*	4	<10*	3*	3*	210	8*	<5*
	Shore	<5*	5*	210	750	50*	>600*	40*	10*	3*	260	24	<5 *
Fecal streptococci	Midpoint	3*	5*	39*	10*	480	94 15	,000*	94	26	500	420	30*
streptococci	Shore	12*	150	55*	150	680	150	600*	72	1,500	730	60	27*
FC/FS ratio ¹	Midpoint	<.33*	<1.0*	2.4*	2.0*	.09*	.04	<.001	* .03*	.12	2* .42	.02	* <.17
	Shore	<.42*	.03	* 3.8*	5.0	.07*	>4.0*	.07*	.14	.00	2* .36	.40	<.19

^{*}Estimated count based on nonideal colony count.

¹Fecal coliform organisms per 100 milliliters divided by fecal streptococcal organisms per 100 milliliters.

Table 13.--Bacterial analyses of water samples from 12 reservoirs in Phillips County [<, less than; >, more than]

		N	umber of	organi	sms per l	.00 m i 11i1	iters	in water	samples	from indi	cated re	servoir	
Bacteria	Sampling location	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
					May samp	ling peri	od						
Total coliform	Midpoint	10	540	84	2,000	67*	37	370	8*	8000	43	42	290
	Shore	40	60	140	3,000	100*	24*	940*	50	<1,000*	79	280	300
Fecal coliform	Midpoint	5*	10*	5*	100*	20*	20*	10*	25*	<1,000*	1*	<3*	12*
	Shore	<2*	9*	2*	40*	20*	10*	5*	<3*	<1,000*	1*	16*	10*
Fecal	Midpoint	<2*	2*	10*	100*	40*	28	11*	8*	<1,000*	6*	<3*	12*
streptococci	Shore	<2*	10*	25	100*	100*	11	10*	8*	<1,000*	8*	10*	35
FC/FS ratio ¹	Midpoint	>2.5*	5.0*	.50*	1.0*	.50*	.71	* .91*	3.1*	1*	.17*	1.0*	1.0*
	Shore	1.0*	.90	* .08*	.40*	.20*	.91	* .50*	<.38*	1*	.13*	1.6*	.29*
				<u>A</u>	ugust sam	pling per	iod						
Total coliform	Midpoint	90*	54	64	<10*	45*	23*	67	270	200*	70	360	810*
	Shore	220	35	180	<10*	<10*	30*	90	900*	<100	150*	64	970*
Fecal coliform	Midpoint	14*	10*	13*	<10*	<10*	12*	2*	<2*	400*	11*	2*	20*
	Shore	4*	10*	14*	<10*	<10*	3*	20*	2*	<100*	5*	76*	23*
Fecal	Midpoint	7*	9*	26	20*	<10*	11*	260	<2*	1,000*	19	<2*	30*
streptococci	Shore	42	34*	29	20*	220	15*	33	8*	100*	61	116	10*
FC/FS ratio ¹	Midpoint	2.0*	1.1*	•50*	<.50*	1.0*	1.1*	.01*	2.0*	.40	* .58*	2.0*	.67
	Shore	.10*	.29	.48*	<.50*	<.05*	.20	* .61*	.25*	<1.0*	.08*	.66	* 2.3*

^{*}Estimated count based on nonideal colony count.

Most of the reservoirs had Secchi-disk depths less than the criterion protective of swimmers. These results would preclude using the reservoirs for swimming.

All reservoirs except 3 and 5 had samples with pH values greater than the criteria (table 14). These large pH values occurred most often during late summer and early autumn when the waters also were the warmest for swimming.

The ratio of fecal coliform to fecal streptococcal bacteria (FC/FS) indicates that the reservoirs generally have fecal pollution from livestock and waterfowl. Fecal-coliform concentrations were greater than the criterion in reservoirs 3, 4, 6, 10, and 21 (table 14). At these reservoirs there were indications that at some time livestock had been in the area. Waterfowl also were seen in the area and could contribute to large fecal coliform concentrations.

Although only five reservoirs had fecal coliform concentrations in excess of the criterion for the protection of swimmers, other reservoirs could have excessive concentrations during times not sampled. Because these reservoirs are used for stockwatering, large concentrations of fecal coliform can be expected during the grazing months. Therefore, proper precautions are needed if these reservoirs are to be managed for swimming. Other sources of fecal coliform can result from waterfowl using the reservoirs. However, this source cannot be controlled as easily as livestock.

¹ Fecal coliform organisms per 100 milliliters divided by fecal streptococcal organisms per 100 milliliters.

Table 14.--Comparison of reservoir water quality to water-quality criteria for the protection of swimmers
[X denotes water-quality variables that do not meet the criterion in at least one sample]

		Reservoir																						
Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Secchi-disk depth	х	Х	Х	_	х	_	х	Х	х	х	_	Х	х	_	Х	х	х	-	х	-	х	х	х	х
pН	x	Х	-	x	-	X	X	Х	X	х	х	х	х	x	х	Х	Х	Х	х	х	Х	Х	X	Х
Fecal coliform	-	-	Х	х	-	х	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-

In addition to the pH and clarity problems in most of the reservoirs, there were also biological problems. Most reservoirs support leech populations (Hirudinea) and growths of submersed aquatic plants that would be a nuisance to swimmers.

WATER-QUALITY CHANGES IN RESPONSE TO RESERVOIR USE

Several studies have outlined the effects of livestock grazing on water quality. Increased sediment, turbidity, pathogens, and nutrients are major water-quality changes associated with livestock grazing (Moore and others, 1979). Also of major concern are the effects of livestock grazing on aquatic plants and vegetation around the reservoirs. Moore and others (1979) have outlined several best-management practices that prevent or minimize the effects of livestock on water quality. These practices include adjusting the density of livestock, fencing certain areas, and providing alternative sources of water. Information that compares livestock density to the major water-quality variables associated with grazing would enable the best management practices to be chosen to prevent increasing the natural rate of eutrophication. These practices would increase the useful life of the reservoirs in the study area.

Fish, waterfowl, and people also can affect the quality of water. Fish and waterfowl would add to the nutrient cycling in reservoirs. Use of reservoirs by waterfowl and people could increase the probability of exposure to disease through bacterial contamination of the water. Certain species of fish and waterfowl in large densities would increase the turbidity of water along the shore through foraging and other activities; turbidity in open water would result if winds circulated the turbid water from shore. Activities of people along the shore also could increase turbidity; however, increases probably would be minimal compared to long-term turbidity increases resulting from motor vehicle destruction of vegetation surrounding the reservoir. The magnitude of these effects on water quality depends on the degree of reservoir use.

Because reservoirs progress through different stages as they age, it might be more appropriate to manage the reservoirs for fish propagation and waterfowl habitat in succession, while also providing water for livestock. Newly formed reservoirs would be less stressful to fish because of less variable seasonal and diel dissolved-oxygen concentrations. As the reservoirs become more enriched with aquatic plants and phytoplankton, the seasonal and diel dissolved-oxygen concentrations will become more variable. However, the increase in aquatic plants and phytoplankton will improve the waterfowl habitat.

Final management decisions for reservoirs that have questionable water quality might best be made after a small-scale pilot program is conducted. Because different species have different tolerances that could restrict their use of certain reservoirs, more specific criteria may be required for proper management. Additional information such as reservoir location and access also may be important in management decisions for a particular reservoir.

CONCLUSIONS

Considering the quality of water among the study reservoirs and all the water-quality criteria, reservoirs 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, and 19 generally had the best water quality for fish propagation. Because of the large nutrient concentrations in all the study reservoirs, they can be classified as eutrophic, and thus have the potential of attaining dissolved-oxygen concentrations less than the criterion protective of fish. However, if fish are harvested at a rate in balance with production, the large nutrient concentrations could provide for a productive fishery.

The water-quality criteria for the protection of waterfowl mostly pertain to protection of aquatic plants. The reservoirs studied provide varying degrees of habitat for waterfowl. Reservoirs 16, 17, and 21 supported the least waterfowl habitat. These reservoirs lacked significant numbers of emersed plants that might be used by waterfowl. Reservoirs 7-12 had pH values larger than the criteria; however, these reservoirs supported plant growth and the length of time that pH exceeded the criteria is short. Therefore, these large pH values may not be critical. Because of small dissolved-oxygen concentrations in the bottom water, proper management of waterfowl would be critical in reservoirs 1, 2, 20, and 22 if botulism were to occur. Total alkalinity in reservoir 24 was less than the criterion for the protection of aquatic plants and, therefore, waterfowl habitat. Alkalinity may increase to a more suitable value as this reservoir ages and result in additional plant growth.

Most of the reservoirs were satisfactory for livestock watering. Reservoirs 16, 17, and 21 may need to be monitored during dry years, because of large dissolved-solids concentrations. Also of concern are the potentially toxic species of phytoplankton in reservoirs 11, 13-15, 18-20, and 24.

Conditions in the reservoirs were not favorable for swimming. Visibility was less than the criterion protective of swimmers in most of the reservoirs and eye irritation from large pH values could occur in late summer and early autumn. In addition, leech populations and growths of submersed aquatic plants in most of the reservoirs would be a nuisance to swimmers.

Specific uses for certain reservoirs might require more information and specific criteria for proper management. Also small-scale pilot programs might be useful for reservoirs with questionable water quality.

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Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs
[m, meter; mL, milliliter; <, less than]

		RESE	CRVOIR 1	AIR BASE	POND			
DATE: TIME: DEPTH	10	-9-78 001 .0 m	10	9-78 03 0 m	0	-20-78 916 .0 m	8-20 091 3.0	
	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent
CHLOROPHYTA (green algae) Chlorophyceae		6.20		4.72		<43.92		41.87
Ankistrodesmus falcatus Chodatella quadriseta	47	1.44	38	1.16	7,576 50	6.34	4,689	6.78
C. Spp. Coelastrum microporum Cosmarium Spp.					10,496	<.01 8.78	2,432 <1	3.52 <.01
Crucigenia apiculata C. tetrapedia Dictyosphaerium pulchellu	m				1,408 2,624	1.18 2.19	3,392 5,568	4.91 8.06
D. Spp. Elakatothrix gelatinosa Golenkinia radiata Kirchneriella Spp. Oocystis Spp. Pediastrum Boryanum				!	7,264 682 25 7,776 2,624 1,008	6.08 .57 .02 6.50 2.19 .84 <.01	228 <1 2,784 1,576 <1	.33 <.01 4.03 2.28 <.01
P. duplex P. tetras	12	.37	60	1.83	352	.29	1,000	1.45
Scenedesmus abundans S. bijuga S. dimorphus S. opoliensis	44 92	1.34 2.81	44	1.34	2,072 1,868 4,544	1.73 1.56 3.80	1,728 750 2,820	2.50 1.09 4.08
S. quadricauda Tetraedron caudatum T. minimum T. trigonum	8	.24	8 5	.15	13 379 13 1,716	.01 .32 .01 1.44	23 114 23 1,788	.03 .16 .03 2.59
Tetrastrum staurogeniaefor Treubaria setigerum CHRYSOPHYTA	rme	.24		.94	13	.01 <.25	1,700	<.40
Bacillariophyceae (diatoms) Cocconeis placentula			8	.24				
Cyclotella Spp. Cymbella minuta	3	.09	14	.43	38	.03	<1	<.01
C. Spp. Diploneis Spp. Epithemia sorex	2	.06			<1	<.01	23	.03
Fragilaria vaucheriae Gomphonema acuminatum Gyrosigma macrum	3	.09	3	.09	<1 <1	<.01 <.01	<1	<.01
Navicula Spp. Nitzschia acicularis			3	.09	<1	<.01	38	.05
N. spp. Rhoicosphenia curvata			3	.09	<1	<.01	174	.25
Surirella ovalis Synedra spp. CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads) Cryptophyceae		78.18	3	77.90	202	.17 .13	38	.05
Chroomonas spp. Cryptomonas spp. CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae)	2,466 92	75.37 2.81 12.84	2,489 70	75.77 2.13 15.53	152	.13 55.49		57.51
Cyanophyceae Anabaena Spp. Aphanothece gelatinosa Gloeothece Spp. Merismopedia punctata M. tenuissima	420	12.84	510	15.53	15,540 13,250 3,800 13,136 20,608	13.00 11.08 3.18 10.99 17.24	4,770 5,700 7,950 7,520 13,808	6.90 8.25 11.50 10.88 19.98

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

		RESERVOIR 1AIR BASE PONDContinued														
DATE TIME DEPT	: 10	9-78 01 0 m	5-9 100 3.0		09	20-78 16 0 m	8-20-78 0918 3.0 m									
	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent								
EUGLENOPHYTA (euglenoids) Euglenophyceae						.10		.25								
Euglena SPP. PYRRHOPHYTA (fire algae) Dinophyceae (dinoflagellate	e)	2.54		.91	114	.10 .17	174	.25 <.01								
Gymnodinium spp. Peridinium spp.	83	2.54	30	.91	202	.17	<1	<.01								
Total number of cells Total number of taxa	3,272		3,285		119,552 37		69,116 31									

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

	RESERVOIR 2VADOR RESERVOIR							
DATE: TIME: DEPTH	1.	-9-78 541 .0 m	154	9-78 45 0 m	1	-20-78 331 .50 m	8-20- 1338 4.0 1	
	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent
CHLOROPHYTA (green algae) Chlorophyceae		23.67		17.86		76.80		48.03
Ankistrodesmus falcatus Chodatella quadriseta	32	.85	107	.71	883 25	1.16 .03	318	.47
Coleastrum microporum Cosmarium formosulum	832 13	22.20 .35	2,560	17.05	13,728	17.98	8,256	12.29
C. spp. Crucigenia tetrapedia			7	.05			15 368	.02 .55
Dictyosphaerium spp.					3,632	4.76	2.2	0.3
Euastrum pectinatum Golenkinia radiata Kirchneriella lunaris K. obesa					25 6,872 4,240	.03 9.00 5.55	23 15	.03
Oocystis Spp. Pediastrum Boryanum Scenedesmus abundans				I	19,592 800 2,628	25.66 1.05 3.44	17,216 608 788	25.62 .90 1.17
S. bijuga S. dimorphus					3,736 304	4.89 .40	3,152 1,032	4.69 1.54
S. quadricauda S. s pp.	10	•27			908	1.19		
Tetraedron caudatum T. minimum T. trigonum		•27	7	.05	126 606 76	.17 .79 .10	432 39	.64 .06
Tetrastrum staurogeniaefo Treubaria setigerum CHRYSOPHYTA	rme	67.38		71.12	404 50	.53 .07 <.91	23	.03 <.80
Bacillariophyceae (diatoms)								
Amphiprora paludosa Asterionella formosa			33	.22			<1	<.01
Cocconeis placentula Cyclotella Spp.	38 2,487	1.01 66.37	10,540	70.19	<1 25	<.01 .03		
Melosira distans M. granulata			73	.49	227	.30	409	.61
Nitzschia filiformes N. Spp.			33	.22	50	.07	121	.18
Synedra spp. CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads) Cryptophyceae		6.54		9.32	379	.50		
Chroomonas spp. Cryptomonas spp. CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae)	200 45	5.34 1.20 2.40	1,000 400	6.66 2.66 1.40		22.32		51.16
Cyanophyceae	90	2.40	210		6 010		21 020	
Anabaena Spp. Aphanothece gelatinosa	70	2.40	210	1.40	6,810 2,500	8.92 3.27	31,830	47.37
Merismopedia tenuissima Synechocystis SPP. EUGLENOPHYTA (euglenoids)				.31	7,680 50	10.06 .07	2,544	3.79
Euglenophyceae Trachelomonas spp.			47	.31				
Total number of cells Total number of taxa	3,747 9		15,017 12		76,363 27		67,190 19	

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

			R	ESERVOIR	3VR-82		RESERVOIR 4VR-77			
DATE: TIME: DEPTH	C	5-10-78 0816 0_m	08	-10-78 318 .0 m	Č	3-21-78 0946 1.0 m	5-1 142 1.0		8-21 1331 1.0	
	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	
CHLOROPHYTA (green algae)		46.23		28.86		<51.28		20.56		14.41
Chlorophyceae Ankistrodesmus falcatus Closterium Spp. Cosmarium Spp. Dictyosphaerium pulchellu	89 n	13.84	500	10.46	2,045 8 544	17.05 .07 4.54	1,733 17 17	12.39 .12 .12		
Dimorphococcus lunatus Golenkinia radiata Oocystis Spp Pediastrum Boryanum	1,248	19.43 .17	704	14.72	544	4.54	272 100	1.94 .72	72 64	4.97 4.41
P. duplex Scenedesmus abundans S. dimorphus S. opoliensis	132	2.05	132	2.76	1,312 372 908	<.01 10.94 3.10 7.57	468 200	3.35 1.43	04	4.41
S. quadricauda S. spp.	224	3.49	44	.92	700	7.57	200	1.43	8 35	.55 2.41
Schroederia Judayi S. setigera Selenastrum minutum Staurastrum Spp.					101 244 < 1 8	.84 2.03 <.01 .07			3)	2.41
Tetraedron caudatum T. minimum T. pentaedricum Tetrastrum	33 33 400	.51 .51 6.23			17 32	.14	68	.49	30	2.07
staurogeniaeforme Treubaria setigerum	400			/7 10	34	.28	00			2 11
CHRYSOPHYTA Bacillariophyceae (diatoms) Cocconeis placentula	5.6	32.04	700	47.18	8	<5.01 .07	150	21.45 1.07	43	3.11 2.97
Cyclotella Spp. Cymbella Spp. Fragilaria crotonensis	56 111	.87	733	15.33	< 1 17	<.01 .14			2	.14
F. vaucheriae Navícula Spp. Nitzschia acicularis	767 622	9.68	656 867	13.72 18.13	17 217	.14 1.81				
N. spp. Stephanodiscus astrea Synedra ulna	500	7.78			< 1	<.01	2,633 217	18.83 1.55		
s. spp. Uroglena spp. CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads) Cryptophyceae		1.21		3.26	84 256	.70 2.13 12.78				55.59
Chroomonas spp. Cryptomonas spp. CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae)	78	1.21 20.55	156	3.26 20.70	1,532	12.78 30.61		57.28	178 628	12.28 43.31 26.90
Cyanophyceae Anabaena Spp. Merismopedia tenuissima EUGLENOPHYTA (euglenoids)	1,320	20.55	990	20.70	3,270 400	27.27 3.34 .14	8,010	57.28	390	26.90
Euglenophyceae Euglena spp. PYRRHOPHYTA (fire algae)					17	.14	67	.48 .24		
Dinophyceae (dinoflagellates) Peridinium spp.) ———						33	.24		
Total number of cells Total number of taxa	6,424 15		4,782 9		11,991 27		13,985 14		1,450 10	

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

	RESERVO	IR 6I	CH PAIR R	ESERVOI	R		RESERV	OIR 7	NEAR JOHN	ARNOLD	RANCH	
DATE: TIME: DEPTH	Ī	-11-78 .701 .0 m	15	22-78 31 50 m	Ĭ	5-11-78 1001 1.0 m		11-78 003 3 m		22-78 31 m		·22-78 935 m
	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent
CHLOROPHYTA (green algae) Chlorophyceae		47.35		18.87		7.49	-	5.00		<6.33		6.05
Actinastrum Hantzschii Ankistrodesmus falcatus	464 563	12.63 15.33	5	.21	9	.51	11	.34	8	.38		
Characium SPP. Coelastrum microporum Dicellula SPP. Dimorphococcus lunatus	214 96	5.83 2.61	320	13.33	64	3.63	64 48	1.96 1.47	64	3.04		
Echinosphaerella limnetica Gloeocystis Spp. Oocystis Spp.	a 3 48	.08 1.31	64	2.67		1						
Pediastrum Boryanum P. duple x Scenedesmus abundans	48 24	1.31	32	1.33								
S. bijuga S. dimorphus S. opoliensis									20 12 8	.95 .57 .38		
s. spp. Schroederia Judayi S. setigera	144	3.92			16	.91	32	.98	17	.81	27	6.05
Sphaerocystis Schroeteri Tetraedon minimum			32	1.33	32 2	1.82	•	0.5	< 1	<.05		
T. pentaedricum T. trigonum Tetrastrum staurogeniaefo		.63 2.07			9	.51	8	.25	< 1	.10 <.05		
Treubaria setigerum Westella SPP. CHRYSOPHYTA	13 23	.35 .63 8.93		<6.17		47.31		25.46		<.68		6.72
Bacillariophyceae (diatoms) Cocconeis placentula	62	1.69	119 < 1	4.96 <.04					8	.38	15	3.36
Cymbella SPP. Navicula SPP. Nitzschia acicularis N. palea	36	.98	10	.42	245	13.90	252	7.74	< 1	<.05		
N. tryblionella N. Spp. Pinnularia mesolepta	6	.16	13 2	.54 .08					5	.24		
Stephanodiscus astrea Synedra spp. Chrysophyceae (yellow - brov	224 vm algae	6.10	3	.13							15	3.36
Bicoeca Spp. Mallomonas Spp. CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads)		.27		18.58	8 581	.45 32.96 35.00	577	17.72 19.19		3.00		86.10
Cryptophyceae Chroomonas Spp. Cryptomonas Spp. CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae)	10	.27 42.47	444 2	18.50 .08 56.38	523 94	29.67 5.33 10.21	541 84	16.61 2.58 50.35	50 13	2.38 .62 90.03	367 17	82.29 3.81 1.12
Cyanophyceae Anabaena Spp. Aphanocapsa Spp.	1,560			••••	180	10.21	1,440	44.21	1,500	71.26 14.25		
Dactylococc opsis Smithii Merismopedia tenuissima Microcystis Spp. Nostoc Spp.			1.350	56.25		1	200	6.14	80 80	.10 3.80		
Spirulina Spp. PYRRHOPHYTA (fire algae) Dinophyceae (dinoflagellates		.98	3	.13					13	.62	5	1.12
Gymnodinium spp.	36	.98										
Total number of cells Total number of taxa	3,673 20		2,400 15		1,763 12		3,257 11		2,105 19		446 6	

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

	RESERVOIR 8NEAR EAST FORK WILLOW CREEK									
DATE: TIME: DEPTH	Ō	-12-78 631 .0 m	06	12-78 34 0 m	0:	-24-78 947 .0 m	8-2 095 3.0			
	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent		
CHLOROPHYTA (green algae) Chlorophyceae		12.49		6.50		2.94		6.61		
Actinastrum Hantzschii	168	6.86	32	2.34						
Ankistrodesmus falcatus	18	.73	13	.95						
Characium spp.					2	.03				
Coelastrum microporum					96	1.30	480	6.30		
Dictyosphaerium spp.					16	.22				
Eudorina elegans	96	3.92								
Oocystis spp.					56	.76				
Scenedesmus abundans					8	.11	4	.05		
S. armatus					4	.05				
S. bijuga					20	.27	8	.10		
S. dimorphus	24	.98	16	1.17						
s. spp.			28	2.04						
Schroederia setigera					15	.20	12	.16		
CHRYSOPHYTA		52.14		51.61		<.08		. 14		
Bacillariophyceae (diatoms)										
Cocconeis placentula					2	.03	4	.05		
Cyclotella Spp.	694	28.34	324	23.65	< 1	<.01	2	.03		
Cymbella spp.					2	.03				
Nitzschia acicularis	3	.12	9	.66						
Rhoicosphenia curvata					1	.01	2	.03		
Stephanodiscus astrea	162	6.61	139	10.15						
s. spp.	418	17.07	235	17.15						
CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads)		.98		1.46		1.41		.12		
Cryptophyceae										
Cryptomonas spp.	24	.98	20	1.46	104	1.41	9	.12		
CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae)		25.72		24.09		95.56		<93.04		
Cyanophyceae										
Anabaena Felisii					6,930	93.98	7,020	92.07		
A. spp.	630	25.72	330	24.09	60	.81	30	.39		
Aphanothece gelatinosa					50	.68	50	.66		
Dactylococcopsis Smithii					7	•09	1	.01		
Merismopedia punctata							< 1	<.01		
EUGLENOPHYTA (euglenoids)		8.66		16.35						
Euglenophyceae										
Euglena Spp.	212	8.66	217	15.84						
Trachelomonas spp.			7	.51						
Total number of cells	2,449		1,370		7.374		7,625			
Total number of taxa	2,443		1,370		7,374 17		7,623			
Total number of taxa	11		12		1/		14			

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

	RESERVOIR 9GAY RESERVOIR									
DATE: TIME: DEPTH:	09	-13-78 901 .0 m	09	13-78 04 0 m	1	-23-78 432 .0 m	8-2 143 4.0			
	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent		
CHLOROPHYTA (green algae)		44.30		38.94		34.17		<12.46		
Chlorophyceae Ankistrodesmus falcatus Coelastrum microporum	875	44.30	1,127	38.94	14 32	3.86 8.82	11	1.28		
Cosmarium formosulum C. Spp. Oocystis Spp.					1 56	.28 15.43	2 64	.23 7.45		
Scenedesmus bijuga S. quadricauda					4	1.10	8 12	.93 1.40		
S. Spp. Schroederia setigera Tetraedron minimum CHRYSOPHYTA		45.87		48.82	11 2	1.10 3.03 .55 3.86	9 < 1	1.05 <.12 2.68		
Bacillariophyceae (diatoms) Cocconeis placentula C. Spp.					3	.83	5 1	.58		
Diploneis subovalis Eunotia Spp. Gyrosigma macrum G. Spp.					1	.28	1 5	.12		
Nitzschia acicularis N. filiformes N. tryblionella	631	31.95	853	29.47	2	.55	5	.58		
Stephanodiscus Spp. Synedra Spp. CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads)	275	13.92 9.82	560	19.35 11.75	8	2.20 51.52	6	.70 49.12		
Cryptophyceae Chroomonas Spp. Cryptomonas Spp. CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae)	194	9.82	340	11.75	102 85	28.10 23.42 10.46	242 180	28.17 20.95 31.43		
Cyanophyceae Anabaena spp.				ı	30 8	8.26 2.20	270	31.43		
Spirulina Spp. EUGLENOPHYTA (euglenoids) Euglenophyceae				.24	0	2.20		4.19		
Euglena Spp. Trachelomonas Spp. PYRRHOPHYTA (fire algae)			7	.24 .24			36	4.19 .12		
Dinophyceae (dinoflagellates) Peridinium Spp.			7	.24			1	.12		
Total number of cells Total number of taxa	1,975		2,894		363 16		859 18			

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

	RESERVOIR	10VR-64			RESE	RVOIR 11-	HOSE RES	ERVOIR		
DATE: TIME: DEPTH:	8-23 0916 : 0.50		143	3-78 1 0 m	143	3-78 6 0 m	131	4-78 7 0 m	132	24-78 23 .0 m
	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent
CHLOROPHYTA (green algae) Chlorophyceae		8.44		18.55		32.17		<16.61		<19.84
Ankistrodesmus falcatus Chodatella Spp. Coelastrum microporum Cosmarium Spp.			21	2.93	92	32.17	15 40 640 10	.05 .15 2.34 .04	38 30	.22
Cosmocladium Spp. Dictyosphaerium Spp. Euastrum pectinatum							400 < 1	1.46	176 128	1.02 .74
E. pinnatum Golenkinia radiata Oedogonium Spp.	1	•32							< 1 91	<.01 .53
Oocystis Spp. Pediastrum Boryanum P. duplex	-	•32	24	3.35			1,496 < 1 < 1	5.48 <.01 <.01	512 176	2.96 1.02
Scenedesmus abundans S. bijuga S. dimorphus S. opoliensis S. serratus			40	5.58			20 40 1,476 160	.07 .15 5.40 .59	32 32 16 1,044 1,016	.18 .09 6.03 5.86
S. Spp. Schroederia setigera	8 17	2.60 5.52	48	6,69			20	.07	23	.13
Sphaerocystis Schroeteri Tetraedron minimum Tetrastrum staurogeniaefo Treubaria setigerum	orme		40	0.09			167 40 5	.61 .15 .02	102 16 4	.59 .09 .02
CHRYSOPHYTA Bacillariophyceae (diatoms)				.98		59.45	. 1	<.12	. 1	<.52
Cocconeis placentula Cyclotella Spp. Cymbella Spp.					12	4.20	< 1 5 10	.02	< 1	<.01 <.01
Fragilaria crotonensis F. vaucheriae Nitzschia acicularis			5	.70	119 36	41.61 12.59	5	.04		
N. spp. Synedra spp. Tetracyclus rupestris					3	1.05	< 1	.02 <.01	4	.02
Chrysophyceae (yellow - brow Dinobryon Spp. Mallomonas Spp.	wn algae)		2	.28			5	.02	4 80	.02 .46
CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads) Cryptophyceae Chroomonas Spp.	87	51.30 28.25	52	80.47 7.25		8.39				
Cryptomonas Spp. CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae) Cyanophyceae	71	23.05 38.31	525	73.22	24	8.39		83.30		79.59
Anabaena Spp. Aphanothece gelatinosa Coelosphaerium Kuetzingia C. Naegelianum	90 anum	29.22					3,480 6,550 12,420 300	12.74 23.98 45.48 1.10	900 2,450 10,440	5.19 14.14 60.26
Dactylococcopsis Smithii EUGLENOPHYTA (euglenoids) Euglenophyceae	28	9.09 1.95								
Euglena spp. PYRRHOPHYTA (fire algae)	6	1.95								.04
Dinophyceae (dinoflagellates Ceratium hirundinella Peridinium Spp.	s <i>)</i>								4 4	.02 .02
Total number of cells Total number of taxa	308 8		717 8		286		27,309		17,325 27	

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

F	RESERVOI		EAR HINS ESTOCK C				RESER	VOIR 13-	-SHARP RE	SERVOIR		
DATE: TIME: DEPTH:	12	-23-78 232 0 m		8-23-78 1235 2.5 m	5-2 133: 1.0		13	23-79 36 0 m	170	15-79 00 00 m	8-15 1705 2.5	5
ī	Cells er mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent
CHLOROPHYTA (green algae) Chlorophyceae		16.85		8.14		79.22		64.46			<i>'</i> 1	<0.05
Closterium 8pp. Coelastrum microporum Cosmarium formosulum	64	7.76									<1	<.0
C. Spp. Crucigenia rectangulari Oocystis Spp.	24	3.88 2.91	40	6.03							<1	<.01
Scenedesmus serratus Schroederia setigera Sphaerocystis Schroeter		.97 .97	8	1.21	629	79.22	859 48	61.05 3.41			<1	<.01
Tetraedron trigonum CHRYSOPHYTA Bacillariophyceae (diatoms	3	.36 3.88	6	.90 3.77		<.51		.78		0.01		.02
Cocconeis placentula Epithemia Spp. Gyrosiqma Spp.	6	.73	2 1 1	.30 .15 .15					9	.01	8	.02
Navicula Spp. Nitzschia acicularis N. Spp.	6	.73	2 9	1.36	<1	<.13						
Synedra spp. CHRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads) Cryptophyceae	18	2.18 64.73	10	1.51 66.37	3	.38 4.16	11	.78 15.14		1.31		.19
Chroomonas spp. Cryptomonas spp. CryANOPHYTA (blue-green algae	252 282	30.55 34.18 <7.39	204 236	30.77 35.60 12.36	33	4.16 15.12	213	15.14 19.19	871	1.31 98.68	60 14	.15 .04 <99.79
Cyanophyceae Anabaena spiroides A. Spp.	-7	7.27	30	4.52	90	11.34	180	12.79		30.00		(33.73
Aphanizomenon flos-aqua Dactylococcopsis Smithi	ıe .	7.27	2	.30					65,500	98.34	39,000 <1	99.74 <.01
Microcystis incerta Nostoc Spp. Oscillatoria Spp.	<1	<.12	50	7.54	30	3.78	90	6.40	000	2.	<1	<.01
Synechocystis aquatilis EUGLENOPHYTA (euglenoids) Euglenophyceae	•			.15		1.01		.43	228	.34 <.01	11	.03
Fuglena Spp. Trachelomonas Spp. PYRRHOPHYTA (fire algae)		7.15	1	.15 9.20	8	1.01	6	.43	<1	<.01	3	.01
Dinophyceae (dinoflagellat Ceratium hirundinella	es) 59	7.15	61	9.20								
Total number of cells Total number of taxa	825 15		663 16		794 7		1,407		66,609		39,101	

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

		RESE	CRVOIR 15-	-ALTERNAT	E RESERVO	IR		
DATE: TIME: DEPTH	í	-23-79 001 .50 m	10	23-79 04 0 m	Č	-15-79 900 .00 m	8-15-79 0903 1.5 m	
	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent
CHLOROPHYTA (green algae)		<6.23		<9.59		<0.23		<0.06
Chlorophyceae Ankistrodesmus falcatus							<1	<.02
Closterium Spp.			<1	<.08			1	1.02
Oocystis Spp.			16	1.32				
Scenedesmus bijuga			<1 <1	₹.08				
S. serratus			11	\UU	<1	<.04		
Schroederia setigera	21	1.87	17	1.41	`5	.19	2	.04
Selenastrum minutum	< <u>1</u>	₹.09	₹ί	₹.08	•	• = >	-	•04
Sphaerocystis Schroeteri	48	4.27	80	6.62				
CHRYSOPHYTA		.80	•	<4.14		<1.56		<.54
Bacillariophyceae (diatoms)		•••		\-\· <u>-</u>		(2.50		(***
Cocconeis placentula	<1	<.09			31	1.21	26	.52
Cymbella minuta	,-		<1	<.08	-			• • •
Diploneis Spp.			,_	,,,,,	<1	<.04		
Navicula salinarum					2	.08	<1	<.02
N. spp.	<1	<.09	3	.25			• • •	• • • • •
Nitzschia Kuetzingiana					6	.23		
N. palea	5	.44						
Synedra ulna	<1	<.09	2	.17				
Chrysophyceae (yellow - brown	n algae)							
Dinobryon spp.	<1	<.09	<1	<.08				
Ochromonas Spp.			43	3.56				
CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads)		79.54		78.74		11.60		3.64
Cryptophyceae								
Chroomonas spp.	856	76.16	719	59.47	243	9.46	145	2.90
Cryptomonas spp.	38	3.38	233	19.27	55	2.14	37	•74
CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae)		<13.44		<7.52		<86.30		<95.73
Cyanophyceae	3.50	30.05					24.5	4 00
Anabaena spp.	150	13.35	90	7.44	<1	<.04	240	4.80
Aphanizomenon flos-aquae	/1	4 00	/1		1,400	54.47	1,160	23.18
Coelosphaerium spp.	<1	<.09	<1	<.08	•	0.0		
Dactylococcopsis spp.					2	.08	/1	/ 02
Merismopedia tenuissima					300	11.67	<1	<.02
Microcystis incerta Oscillatoria Spp.					480	18.68	1,400 150	27.98 3.00
Synechococcus Spp.					11	.43	3	.06
Synechocystis aquatilis					24	.43	1,836	36.69
EUGLENOPHYTA (euglenoids)					24	.31	1,030	.04
Euglenophyceae						• • •		•04
Trachelomonas Spp.					8	.31	2	.04
Tracheromonas opp.					Ü	• • •	2	•04
manal and 1	1 104							
Total number of cells	1,124		1,209		2,570		5,004	
Total number of taxa	12		15		16		14	

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

		RESE	ERVOIR 18-	-COOL PIT	RESERVOI	R		
DATE: TIME: DEPTH	1:	-24-79 301 .50 m	13	24-79 06 0 m	1	3-15-79 .200 0.00 m	8-1 1200 3.0	
	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent
CHLOROPHYTA (green algae) Chlorophyceae		<3.06		<21.17		2.77		2.69
Ankistrodesmus falcatus	<1	<.17	4	1.11			3	.27
Cosmarium formosulum C. spp.					1	.04	2	.18
Euastrum Spp.			<1	<.28			2	.10
Ooctstis Spp.			32	8.91			0	70
Scenedesmus bijuga S• opoliensis			8	2.23			8	.72
S. serratus			ŭ	2423	16	.65	16	1.43
Schroederia setigera	17	2.89	29	8.08				
Selenastrum minutum Sphaerocystis Schroeteri			<1	<.28	48	1.96		
Tetraedron minimum			<1	<.28	40	1.50	1	.09
T. trigonum					3	.12		
CHRYSOPHYTA Bacillariaphycosa (distant)		<5.44		<26.19		<3.27		7.89
Bacillariophyceae (diatoms) Cocconeis placentula	<1	<.17	<1	<↓28	7	.29	8	.72
Fragilaria Spp.	•-	** = *	<1	< 28			-	
Navicula cryptocepohala	,	17			<1	<.04	3	.27
N. peregrina N. Spp.	1	.17	<1	< .28				
Nitzschia acicularis	10	1.70	`5	1.39	<1	<.04		
N. fonticola					34	1.39	12	1.08
N. palea	11	1.87	12	3.34	37	1.51	65	5.82
N. stagnorum	5 <1	.85 <.17	10	2.79				
Stephanodiscus Spp. Surirella ovata	ì	.17						
Synedra ulna	_		<1	<.28				
Chrysophyceae (yellow - brow	n algae)	0.4		13 55				
Ochromonas Spp. CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads)	2	.34 45.57	63	17.55 21.17		18.08		15.59
Cryptophyceae		43.37		21,11		10.00		13.37
Chroomonas Spp.	218	37.07	20	5.57	221	9.04	97	8.69
Cryptomonas Spp.	50	8.50 45.92	56	15.60	221	9.04	77	6.90 72.14
CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae) Cyanophyceae		43.92		<31.48		<75.62		/2.14
Anabaena Spp.	270	45.92			<1	<.04	150	13.44
Aphanizomenon flos-aquae				03.00	600	24.53	80	7.17
Coelosphaerium Spp.			112 <1	31.20 <.28				
Dactylococcopsis Smithii D. Spp.			1	\.20			2	.18
Merismopedia glauca					48	1.96	32	2.87
Microcystis incerta				1	300	12.26	300	26.88
Oscillatoria Spp.					900 <1	36.79 <.04	240 1	21.51
Spirulina Spp. EUGLENOPHYTA (euglenoids)					1	.25	1	.09 1.70
Euglenophyceae								
Euglena Spp.					6	.25	14	1.25
Phacus Spp.							4 1	.36
Trachelomonas Spp.							T	•03

1,116 21

588 13

Total number of cells Total number of taxa

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

CHILOROPHYTA (green algae)			RESER	RVOIR 19	KING RESI	ERVOIR			
CHILOROPHYTA (green algae)	TIME:	09	31	093	5	09	01	0907	
Chlorophyceae									Per- cent
Ankistrodessus falcatus 12 .84 8 .83 704 .39 1,326 .79 Charactus spp. Coalsetrum casbricus 192 13.45 64 6.67 1,888 1.06 3.648 2.17 Commartum spin pulchellum 96 6.73			<65.43		<48.75		<20.98		<28.55
C. sicroporum	Ankistrodesmus falcatus	12	.84	8	.83			1,326	.79
Cosmarium spp.		• • • •		٠.					<.01
Dictyosphaerium pulchellum 96 6.73		192	13.45						
Cloencystis planetonics 4,704 2,59 8,480 5.05		06	6 72	<1	<.10				
	Gloeocystis planctonica	90	0.73			4,704	2.59	8,480	5.05
occystis spp. 168 11.77 96 10.00 2,76 1.42 4,848 2.89 Pediastrum Boryanum (1 (0) C C (1 (0) P. tetras 464 .26 (1 (0) P. tetras 464 .26 (1 (0) C (1 (0) C (1 (0) S. sericals 588 .32 304 1.8 S. sericals 588 .32 106 (1 (0) S. sericals 588 .32 106 (1 (0) S. sericals 50 .33 565 .27 Schooderia setigera 8 1.26 3 .31 106 .97 2,120 1.26 .3 .31 106 .97 2,120 1.26 .3 .31 10 .04 .39 .30 .32 .32 .32 .42 .24 .39 .31 .120 .66 .79 .47 .47 .47 .47 .47 .47 .47 .47									
P. Letras Scenedesmus abundans Scenedusmus S		168		96	10.00		1.42		2.89
Scenedesmus abundans 180 12.61 12 1.25 2.228 1.23 2.120 1.26 1.26 1.26 1.27 2.24 2.33 1.16 0.66 < 1 < 0.06 < 1 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.07 < 0.0		<1	<.07					<1	<.01
S. bijuga 180 12.61 12 1.25 2.228 1.23 2.120 1.26								201	10
S. dimorphus 12 84 8 8.83 116 0.6		100	10 61	10	1 25				
S. opoliensis 168 11.77 224 23.33 1,760 .97 2,120 1.26 S. serratus Schroederia setigera									
S. serratus Schroederia setigera Selenastrum minutum 18 1.26 3 .31 616 .34 530 .32 Staurastrum mspp. Tetraedron minimum 4.2 2.94 30 3.13 1.202 .66 795 .47 T. trigonum 9 .63 6.63 117 .06 38 .02 Tetrastrum staurogeniaeforme 36 2.52 16 1.67 704 .39 304 .18 Treubaria setigerum 8		_							
Selenastrum minutum 18 1.26 3 31 616 3.44 530 3.25 3									.27
Staurastrum spp.	Schroederia setigera								
Tetraedron minimum 9 .63 6 6 .63 117 .06 38 .02 Tetrastrum staurogeniaeforme 36 2.52 16 1.67 704 .39 304 .18 Treubaria setigerum		18	1.26	3	.31				
T. trigonum	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.0	2.04	20	2 12				
Tetrastrum staurogeniaeforme 36 2.52 16 1.67 704 .39 304 .18 Treubaria setigerum									
Treubaria setigerum CHRYSOPHYTA Bacillariophyceae (diatoms) Cocconeis placentula Cymbella Spp. Diploneis Spp. Spithemia Spp. Fragilaria Spp. Gyrosigma macrum Mavicula salinarum Mavicula salinarum Marielis M. pialea M. filiformes M. palea M. stagnorum Synedra ulna Synedra ulna Synedra ulna Crystophyceae Chrosomonas Spp. CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads) Cryptophyceae Anabaena helicoidea A. spiroides A. spp. Anhabaenopsis Spp. Aphanizomenon flos-aquae Aphanizomenon flos-aquae Aphanizomenon flos-aquae Microsystis incerta Microsystis incerta Googliatoria Spp. (1 <.07									
CHRYSOPHYTA Bacillariophyceae (diatoms) Cocconeis placentula Cymbella spp. Epithemia spp. Epithemia spp. Gyrosigma macrum Mavicula salinarum 6		- 50	2.32	10	1.07				
Bacillariophyceae (diatoms) Cocconeis placentula Cymbella spp. Diploneis spp. Spithemia Spp. Fragilaria spp. Gyrosigma macrum Navicula salinarum N. gracilis N. filiformes N. gracilis N. palea N. stagnorum Synedra ulna Synedra			<1.89		<1.74		<.16		.25
Cymbella Spp. Diploneis Spp. Epithemia Spp. Fragilaria Spp. Gyrosigma macrum Navicula salinarum 6 .42 2 .21 Nitzschia acicularis (1 <.07 8 .83 N. filiformes N. gracilis (1 <.07 8 .83 N. stagnorum (1 <.10 29 .02 76 .05 N. palea (1 <.07 8 .83) N. stagnorum (1 <.07 8 .83) N. stagnorum (1 <.07 8 .83) N. stagnorum (1 <.00 29 .02 76 .05 N. stagnorum (1 <.00 29 .02 76 .05 N. stagnorum (1 <.07 1 <.10 29 .02 76 .05 N. stagnorum (1 <.07 1 <.10 20 .11 152 .09 Synedra ulna (1 <.07 1 <.10 20 .11 152 .09 Synedra ulna (1 <.07 3	Bacillariophyceae (diatoms)								
Diplones Spp. Spp									
Epithemia spp.	- · · ·								
Fragilaria spp.				ζ1	<.01	20	0.2		
Gyrosigma macrum						29	•02	152	.09
Navicula salinarum						<1	<.01	-52	•07
N. filiformes N. gracilis N. palea N. stagnorum Synedra ulna Synedra Synedra ulna Synedra Synedra ulna Synedra Syn		6	.42	2	.21	-			
N. gracilis	Nitzschia acicularis	<1	<.07						
N. palea				<1	<.10				
N. stagnorum	5	<1	<.07	/1	/ 10	20	0.2	7.6	0.5
Synedra ulna Synedra ulna ulna Synedra ulna Synedra ulna Synedra ulna Synedra ulna ulna Synedra ulna ulna ulna ulna ulna ulna ulna uln	-					29	.02	76	.05
S. spp. 18 1.26 Chrysophyceae (yellow - brown algae) Dinobryon spp. 38 .02 CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads) 31.04 36.35 2.62 2.68 Cryptophyceae Chroomonas spp. 279 19.55 229 23.85 1,290 .71 758 .45 Cryptomonas spp. 164 11.49 120 12.50 3,460 1.91 3,750 2.23 CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae) <.14 9.58 76.10 68.41 Cyanophyceae Anabaena helicoidea A. spiroides A. spiroides A. spiroides A. spp. <1 <.07 60 6.25 Anabaenopsis spp. 3,510 1.93 3,420 2.04 Aphanizomenon flos-aquae Aphanizomenon flos-aquae Coelosphaerium Kuetzingianum C. spp. <1 <.07 Gomphosphaeria lacustris Merismopedia tenuissima Microcystis incerta Oscillatoria spp. 5,280 2.91 5,670 3.38	=	<1	<.07			205	.11	152	.09
Chrysophyceae (yellow - brown algae)	-			,_					• • • •
CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads) Cryptophyceae Chroomonas spp. 279 19.55 229 23.85 1,290 .71 758 .45 Cryptomonas spp. 164 11.49 120 12.50 3,460 1.91 3,750 2.23 CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae) Cyanophyceae Anabaena helicoidea A. spiroides A. spp. <1 <.07 60 6.25 Anabaenopsis spp. Aphanizomenon flos-aquae Aphanothece saxicola Coelosphaerium Kuetzingianum C. spp. <1 <.07 Gomphosphaeria lacustris Merismopedia tenuissima Microcystis incerta Oscillatoria spp. 5,280 2.91 5,670 3.38	Chrysophyceae (yellow - brown	algae)							
Cryptophyceae								38	.02
Chroomonas spp. 279 19.55 229 23.85 1,290 .71 758 .45 Cryptomonas spp. 164 11.49 120 12.50 3,460 1.91 3,750 2.23 CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae)			31.04		36.35		2.62		2.68
Cryptomonas spp. 164 11.49 120 12.50 3,460 1.91 3,750 2.23 CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae) <.14		279	19 55	229	23 85	1 200	71	758	4.5
CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae) <.14	* *								
Cyanophyceae Anabaena helicoidea A. spiroides Anabaenopsis spp. Anabaenopsis spp. Aphanizomenon flos-aquae Aphanothece saxicola Coelosphaerium Kuetzingianum C. spp. Gomphosphaeria lacustris Merismopedia tenuissima Microcystis incerta Oscillatoria spp. 870 .48 <1 <.01 5,280 2.91 6,810 4.05 3,510 1.93 3,420 2.04 4.05 4.05 3,510 1.93 3,420 2.04 58,650 32.32 30,300 18.04 7,020 3.87 2,280 1.36 5,702 3.87 2,280 1.36 1,702 3.87 2,280 1.36 1,702 3.87 2,280 1.36 1,702 3.87 2,280 1.36 1,702 3.87 2,280 1.36 1,702 3.87 2,280 1.36 1,703 3.38						•,,,,,		•,	
A. spiroides A. spp.	Cyanophyceae								
A. spp.									<.01
Anabaenopsis spp. Aphanizomenon flos-aquae Aphanothece saxicola Coelosphaerium Kuetzingianum C. spp. Gomphosphaeria lacustris Merismopedia tenuissima Oscillatoria spp. 3,510 1.93 3,420 2.04 33,440 18.43 34,840 20.74 7,020 3.87 2,280 1.36 3,744 2.06 1,216 7,72 4.66 1,72 3,744 2.06 1,216 3,744 2.06 1,216 3,744 2.06 1,216 3,744 2.06 1,216 3,744 2.06 1,216 3,744 2.06 1,216 3,744 2.06 1,216 3,744	-	/1	/ 07	60	6 25	5,280	2.91	6,810	4.05
Aphanizomenon flos-aquae Aphanothece saxicola Coelosphaerium Kuetzingianum C. spp. Gomphosphaeria lacustris Merismopedia tenuissima Microcystis incerta Oscillatoria spp. 33,440 18.43 34,840 20.74 58,650 32.32 30,300 18.04 7,020 3.87 2,280 1.36 7,020 3.744 2.06 1,216 .72 11,700 6.45 15,200 9.05 5,280 2.91 5,670 3.38		1	\.U/	60	0.23	3 510	1 03	3 420	2 04
Aphanothece saxicola 58,650 32.32 30,300 18.04 Coelosphaerium Kuetzingianum 7,020 3.87 2,280 1.36 C. spp. <1 <.07 Gomphosphaeria lacustris 3,744 2.06 1,216 .72 Merismopedia tenuissima 32 3.33 7,968 4.39 14,544 8.66 Microcystis incerta 11,700 6.45 15,200 9.05 Oscillatoria spp. 5,280 2.91 5,670 3.38									
Coelosphaerium Kuetzingianum C. spp. Gomphosphaeria lacustris Merismopedia tenuissima Microcystis incerta Oscillatoria spp. 7,020 3.87 2,280 1.36 3,744 2.06 1,216 .72 3,744 2.06 1,216 .72 11,700 6.45 15,200 9.05 5,280 2.91 5,670 3.38									
c. spp. <1		m							1.36
Merismopedia tenuissima 32 3.33 7,968 4.39 14,544 8.66 Microcystis incerta 11,700 6.45 15,200 9.05 Oscillatoria spp. 5,280 2.91 5,670 3.38	c. spp.		<.07			•			
Microcystis incerta 11,700 6.45 15,200 9.05 Oscillatoria spp. 5,280 2.91 5,670 3.38				~ ~					.72
Oscillatoria spp. 5,280 2.91 5,670 3.38				32	3.33				8.66
	Synechococcus Spp.					645	.36	606	√.36

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

		RESEF	RVOIR 19K	ING RES	SERVOIRCo	ntinued		
DATE: TIME: DEPTH:	093	5-22-79 0931 0.50 m		5-22-79 0935 2.5 m		8-14-79 0901 0.50 m		-79
	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent
EUGLENOPHYTA (euglenoids) Euglenophyceae Euglena Spp.		1.26		3.33	<1	<.09 <.01		.04
Phacus Spp. Trachelomonas Spp. PYRRHOPHYTA (fire algae)	18	1.26 .21	32	3.33 .21	147	.08	38 38	.02 .02 .11
Dinophyceae (dinoflagellates) Peridinium spp.	3	.21	2	.21	205	.11	189	.11
Total number of cells Total number of taxa	1,427		960 26	No.	181,467 43		167,969 41	

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

		Rese	ervoir 20-	-PR-18				
DATE: TIME: DEPTH:	1.	-22-79 202 .0 m	12	22-79 09 5 m	1:	-14-79 201 .50 m	8-1 120 4.5	
	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent
CHLOROPHYTA (green algae) Chlorophyceae		87.80		92.81		0.11		
Dictyosphaerium pulchellum Scenedesmus Spp.		1.63			76	.11		
Schroederia setigera Sphaerocystis Schroeteri CHRYSOPHYTA	102 320	20.73 65.04 <.40	73 224	22.81 70.00 .31		.01		<0.05
Bacillariophyceae (diatoms)		\.4 0		•31		.01		(0.03
Cocconeis placentula					9	.01	5	.04
Navicula Spp.	1	.20						
Rhoicosphenia curvata							<1	<.01
Synedra ulna	<1	<.20	1	.31				
CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads)		11.38		5.94		.05		<.12
Cryptophyceae Chroomonas spp.	13	2.64			28	.04	<1	<.01
Cryptomonas Spp.	43	8.74	19	5.94	20 9	.04	15	.11
CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae) Cyanophyceae	43	0.74	19	<.31	,	99.82	13	99.82
Aphanizomenon flos-aquae Dactylococcopsis Spp.					41,280	61.06	7,080 15	53.36
Microcystis incerta Oscillatoria Spp. Synechococcus Spp.			<1	<.31	1,900 10,800 385	2.81 15.98 .57	1,500 2,580 808	11.30 19.44 6.09
Synechocystis aquatilis EUGLENOPHYTA (euglenoids) Euglenophyceae		.81		.63	13,116	19.40	1,263	9.52 <.01
Euglena Spp.							<1	<.01
Trachelomonas Spp.	4	.81	2	.63			,-	,,,,
								•
Total number of cells Total number of taxa	492 8		320 6		67,603 9		13,269 11	

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

		RESE	RVOIR 22-	-PR-71				
DATE: TIME: DEPTH	1	-21-79 101 .50 m	11	21-79 04 0 m	0	-13-79 901 .50 m	8-1 090 2.0	
	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent
CHLOROPHYTA (green algae)		<30.00		<47.82		<14.54		<13.41
Chlorophyceae							_	• •
Ankistrodesmus falcatus			_	_	<1	<.06	2	.19
Crucigenia crucifera			6	3.26				
C. tetrapedia			6	3.26				
Elakatothrix gelatinosa			2	1.09				
Oocystis Spp.	<1	<2.50	8	4.35		2 (2		
Pediastrum Boryanum			6	3.26	48	2.69	<1	<.09
P. tetras						. 00	<1	<.09
Scenedesmus abundans					<1	<.06	20	1.88
S. bijuga					32	1.79	24	2.25
S. dimorphus	/1	/0 E0	10	(= 0	0.0	4.94	4	.38
S. opoliensis	<1	<2.50	12	6.52	88 76	4.94	24 44	2.25 4.13
S. serratus Schroederia setigera	1	2.50	14	7.61	íi	.62	6	.56
Sphaerocystis Schroeteri	9	22.50	32	17.39	<1	<.06	16	1.50
Tetraedron minimum	,	22.30	<1	<.54	<1 <1	<.06	<1 <1	₹.09
T. trigonum			₹1	<.54 <.54	11	\.UU	1	(.0)
Westella Spp.			ν.	(•)4				
CHRYSOPHYTA		<5.00		<3.26		<2.26		<2.25
Bacillariophyceae (diatoms)		(3.00		(3.20		(2.20		(2.23
Cocconeis placentula					28	1.57	15	1.41
Diploneis Spp.					~ĭ	₹.06	ĩ	.09
Gyrosigma Spp.					`-	(,,,,	<ī	<.09
Navicula pupula					3	.17	`-	(,,,,
N. salinarum	<1	<2.50			3	.17		
Nitzschia acicularis			<1	<.54	_			
N. palea					3	.17	4	.38
N. subtilis							2	.19
Pinnularia nodosa					<1	<.06		
Synedra rumpens	<1	<2.50	5	2.72	<1	<.06	1	.09
CRYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads)		60.00		38.58		51.09		52.68
Cryptophyceae								
Chroomonas Spp.			7	3.80	74	4.15	113	10.61
Cryptomonas Spp.	24	60.00	64	34.78	837	46.94	448	42.07
CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae)				6.52		31.63		30.52
Cyanophyceae			1.0					
Anabaena Spp.			12	6.52	4.0	0.60	1.0	1 50
Merismopedia tenuissima					48	2.69	16	1.50
Oscillatoria Spp.					510	28.60	300	28.17 .85
Synechococcus Spp. EUGLENOPHYTA (euglenoids)		5.00		3.80	6	.34	9	1.03
		3.00		3.00		<.51		1.05
Euglenophyceae Euglena Spp.					<1	<.06		
Trachelomonas Spp.	2	5.00	7	3.80	8	.45	11	1.03
PYRRHOPHYTA (fire algae)	_	5.00	,	5400	3	• 40	**	<.09
Dinophyceae (dinoflagellates)			1				(•0)
Peridinium Spp.	,						<1	<.09
- or remark abba							_	,,,,
				*				
Total number of cells	40		184		1,783		1,065	
Total number of taxa	8		16		23		24	

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

		RESERVOI	R 23BENI	NET LAKE	RE	SERVOIR 24	4EMPIRE RE	SERVOI
DATE: TIME: DEPTH:	1	22-79 532 .0 m	153	4-79 32 0 m	1	-21-79 602 .0 m	8-1 133 1.5	
1	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent
CHLOROPHYTA (green algae)		<42.86		<1.66		<35.27		7.36
Chlorophyceae Actinastrum Hantzschii Ankistrodesmus falcatus	1	.12			96 125	.54 .70	3,456 541	.23
Characium Spp. Chodatella quadriseta Coelastrum microporum Cosmarium. Spp. Crucigenia quadrata	272	32.93	10	1.51	6 192	.03 1.08	216 13,824 4,653 <1	.01 .91 .31 <.01
Dictyosphaerium pulchellum Elakatothrix gelatinosa Eudorina elegans Gloeocystis planctonica	-,-	32173			4,288 12 272	24.07 .07 1.53	29,440 6,912	1.95
Golenkinia radiata Kirchneriella Spp. Pediastrum duplex P. tetras					12	.07	649 23,376 1,728 3,456	.04 1.55 .11 .23
Scenedesmus abundans S. bijuga S. dimorphus S. opoliensis	< 1	<.12	<1	<.15	68 56 56 36	.38 .31 .31 .20	3,032 8,656 5,196 1,732	.20 .57 .34
S. producto - capitatus S. serratus Schroederia setigera	80	9.69			12	.07	1,300 325	<.01 .02
Selenastrum minutum Sphaerocystis Schroeteri Spondylosium planum Staurastrum leptocladum					<1 6 20	<.01 .03 .11	974	.06
S. Spp. Tetraedron minimum T. pentaedricum T. trigonum					6	.03	325 325 <1 325	.0: .0: .0: .0:
Tetrastrum staurogeniaefor: Treubaria setigerum Ulothrix subtilissima	ne	42.20		10.77	12 9 1,000	.07 .05 5.61	432 216	.0
HRYSOPHYTA Bacillariophyceae (diatoms) Asterionella formosa		<2.29		12.64	23	2.67 .13		<.2
Cocconeis placentula Cyclotella pseudostelliger.		<.12	64 5	9.64 .75	25		<1	<.0
C. Spp. Cymbella minuta Fragilaria vaucheriae	6 4	.73 .48			3	.02		
Melosira granulata Navicula cuspidata	2	.24			35	.20		
N. salinarum N. viridula Nitzschia acicularis					6 2 50	.03 1.40	<1 1,299	<.01 .09
N. amphibia N. Kuetzingiana	2	.24	2 5	.30 .75				
N. Ovalis N. palea N. stagnorum	<1 2	<.12 .24	2	.30			433	.0:
Rhoicosphenia curvata Stephanodiscus Spp. Synedra ulna	<1	<.12	6	.90	73 3	.41 .02	1,840	.1
<pre>S. spp. Chrysophyceae (yellow - brown Bicoeca spp. Dinobryon sertularia</pre>	algae)				23 9 47	.13 .05 .26		
Mallomonas Spp. RYPTOPHYTA (cryptomonads) Cryptophyceae		54.85		62.50	3	.02 .48		2.9
Chroomonas Spp. Cryptomonas Spp.	409 44	49.52 5.33	356 59	53.61 8.89	9 76	.05 .43	1,407 43,773	.09 2.90

Table 15.--Taxa and numbers of phytoplankton collected from reservoirs--Continued

		RESERVOI Continu		NET LAKE-+		VOIR 24 inued	EMPIRE RESER	WOIR
DATE: TIME: DEPTH:	15	2-79 32 0 m	15	4-79 32 0 m		5-21-79 1602 1.0 m	13	13-79 33 5 m
	Cells er mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL	Per- cent	Cells per mL		Cells per mL	Per- cent
CYANOPHYTA (blue-green algae) Cyanophyceae				<23.19		57.09		<89.36
Anabaena Felisii A. helicoidea A. spiroides A. spp.			<1	<.15	61 8,910		3,240 29,220 29,220	.21 1.93 1.93
Anabaenopsis Spp. Aphanizomenon flos-aquae Aphanothece saxicola Coelosphaerium Kuetzingianu C. Spp.	ı m			I I	1200	6.74	12,980 21,650 32,460	.86 1.43 2.15
Dactylococcopsis Spp. Merismopedia tenuissima Microcystis incerta			2	.30			121,216 <1	8.02 <.01
Oscillatoria Spp. Synechococcus Spp.			150 1	22.59 .15			1,100,640	72.80
Synechocystis aquatilis EUGLENOPHYTA (euglenoids) Euglenophyceae						4.48	325	.02 <.03
Euglena Spp. Phacus Spp.					35		<1 108	<.01 .01
Strombomonas spp. Trachelomonas lefevrei T. spp. PYRRHOPHYTA (fire algae)					15 227 522	1.27	216	.01
Dinophyceae (dinoflagellates) Peridinium spp.					<1	• • • •	758	.05
Total number of cells Total number of taxa	826 14		664 14		17,816 41		1,511,881	

Table 16.--Taxa and numbers of benthic invertebrates collected from reservoirs $[m^2$, square meter]

Reservoir:		ERVOIR BASE F				SERVOI	R 2 SERVOIR	
Date:		0-78		2-78	8-20		10-2-	78
	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m2	Per- cent	Number per m2	Per- cent	Number per m2	Per- cent
ANNELIDA								
HIRUDINEA (leeches) Pharyngobdellida				1.2		27.2		1.5
Erpobdella punctata Nephelopsis obscura ARTHROPODA CRUSTACEA			14 14	.6 .6	86	27.2	29	1.5
Amphipoda (scuds)	0.0	63.8		22.0		4.4		16.4
Gammarus Sp. Hyalella azteca INSECTA	29 1,512	1.2 62.6	475	22.0	14	4.4	317	16.4
Coleoptera (beetles) Dubiraphia Sp. Diptera (two-winged flies) Chaoborus Sp. Chironomus Sp. Coelotanypus Sp.	14 29 317	.6 .6 19.5 1.2 13.1	86 115 1,080 144	4.0 4.0 69.2 5.3 50.0 6.7		54.8	14 1,094	75.0 .7 56.6
Cricotopus Sp. Cryptochironomus Sp. Dicrotendipes Sp.	14	.6	29 58	1.3	58	18.4	29 43	1.5 2.2
Glyptotendipes sp.		•			58	18.4	43	2.2
Palpomyia Sp. Paratanytarsus Sp. Polypedilum Sp.	86	3.6	14 14	.6 .6	43	13.6	43 43 144	2.2 2.2 7.4
Procladius Sp. Zavrelimyia Sp.	29	1.2	43	2.0	14	4.4	2-7-7	, • -
Ephemeroptera (mayflies) Baetis Sp. Caenis Sp.	14 14	1.2 .6 .6					14	•7 •7
Hemiptera (true bugs) Trichocorixa sp. Odonata (dragonflies)	14	.6	29	1.3 1.3				
Ischnura sp. Trichoptera (caddis flies) Molanna sp. Phryganea sp.	14 14 14	.6 1.2 .6	43	2.0 2.0	14	4.4 4.4	29	1.5
MOLLUSCA GASTROPODA (snails)	14	12.5						1.5
Basommatophora Gyraulus sp. Physa sp. BIVALVIA (bivalves)	245 58	10.1 2.4 .6				9.2	29	1.5 3.7
Nuculoidea Musculium sp. Pisidium sp. Sphaerium sp.	14	.6			29	9.2	72	3.7
Total number of organisms Total number of taxa	2,417		2,158		316 8		1,933 14	

Table 16.--Taxa and numbers of benthic invertebrates collected from reservoirs--Continued

Reservoir:			3VR-82				R 4VR-7	
Date:	8-21-	78	10-4-	78	8-21	- /8	10-4	-/8
	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m2	Per- cent
ANNELIDA HIRUDINEA (leeches)	,					1.4		6.3
Rhynchobdellida Helobdella stagnalis Pharyngobdellida							29	1.6
Dina fervida Nephelopsis obscura					29	1.4	14 72	.8 3.9
OLIGOCHAETA (aquatic earthwo Plesiopora	rms)		5.0	17.5				
Limnodrilus Sp. ARTHROPODA CRUSTACEA			58	17.5				
Amphipoda (scuds) Hyalella azteca Conchostraca (clam shrimps	130	13.3 13.3	130	39.3 39.3			230	12.4 12.4 2.3
Caenestheriella setosa INSECTA	•						43	2.3
Diptera (two-winged flies) Arcto-Conchapelopia Sp		70.6 3.0		34.7		73.7		25.7
Chironomus sp. Corynoneura sp.	576 29	58.8 3.0			1,339	64.6	317	17.1
Cricotopus Sp. Cryptochironomus Sp. Glyptotendipes Sp.	14 29	1.4 3.0	115	34.7	43	2.1	14	.8
Polypedilum Sp. Procladius Sp. Psectrotanypus Sp.					101 43	4.9 2.1	14 115 14	.8 6.2 .8
Zavrelimyia sp. Ephemeroptera (mayflies) Caenis sp.	14	1.4 5.9				20.8		32.6
Callibaetis sp. Odonata (dragonflies) Ischnura sp.	58	5.9	14	4.2	432 72	20.8 3.5 3.5	605 72	32.6 3.9 3.9
Trichoptera (caddis flies) Agraylea Sp.		1.4			14	.7 .7	•	.8
MOLLUSCA	14	1.4		, ,			14	.8
GASTROPODA (snails) Basommatophora				4.2			144	16.3 7.8
Gyraulus Sp. Helisoma Sp. Lymnaea Sp.			3.4				43 115	2.3 6.2
Physa sp. BIVALVIA (bivalves) Nuculoidea		8.8	14	4.2				
Musculium sp.	86	8.8			_			
Total number of organisms Total number of taxa	979 10		331		2,073		1,855	

Table 16.--Taxa and numbers of benthic invertebrates collected from reservoirs--Continued

Reservoir:	T]		ESERVOIR	A 70	ICH		RESERVOI	
Date:	8-2	2 - 78	10-	3-78	8-22-	78	10-3	-78
	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent
ANNELIDA		50.0						3 5
HIRUDINEA (leeches) Rhynchobdellida		50.0		33.3	288	8.3 6.2		1.5
Helobdella stagnalis Pharyngobdellida Dina fervida					14	.3	29	•5
Erpobdella punctata	14	50.0			43	.9	23	• •
Nephelopsis obscura ARTHROPODA		3000	14	33.3	43	.9	58	1.0
CRUSTACEA Amphipoda (scuds)				33.3		44.0		10.7
Gammarus Sp. Hyalella azteca INSECTA			14	33.3	2,044	44.0	29 576	.5 10.2
Coleoptera (beetles) Brychius Sp.					158	16.4 3.4		1.6
Dubiraphia sp. Haliplus spp.					547	11.8	43 43	.8 .8
Hydroporus sp. Diptera (two-winged flies	. \				58	$\frac{1.2}{20.9}$		56.3
Arcto-Conchapelopia S Chaoborus Sp.	•				72	1.5	86 14	1.5
Chironomus Sp. Corynoneura Sp.					562 14	12.1	2,433	43.1
Cricotopus sp.					216	4.6		
Einfeldia Sp.					14 29	.3 .6		
Ephydra Sp. Eukiefferiella Sp.					14	.3		
Glyptotendipes Sp.					14	.3	432	7.7
Metriocnemus Sp. Palpomyia Sp.					43	.9	130	2.3
Procladius Sp.					43	•)	86	1.5
Ephemeroptera (mayflies) Baetis sp.			14	33.3 33.3		2.2		11.4
Caenis Sp. Callibaetis Sp.					101	2.2	14 634	.2 11.2
Odonata (dragonflies)		50.0				2.8	034	6.1
Anax juniax Sp. Ischnura Sp.	14	50.0			29 101	.6 2.2	346	6.1
Trichoptera (caddis flies		30.0			_	.3	240	.2
Agraylea Sp. Phryganea Sp.					14	• 3·	14	.2
MOLLUSCA							14	• 2
GASTROPODA (snails) Basommatophora						4.9		12.0
Gyraulus Sp. Physa Sp.					230	4.9	173 504	3.1 8.9
Total number of organism			4.2		1. 61.2		5 644	
Total number of organism Total number of taxa	ıs 28 2		42 3		4,643 22		5,644 18	

Table 16.--Taxa and numbers of benthic invertebrates collected from reservoirs--Continued

Reservoir:	NEAR		RNOLD RA		NEAR EA	RESERVOIR 8 NEAR EAST FORK WILLOW CREE			
Date:	8-22	-78	10-3	-78	8-24-	78	10-3	-78	
	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent	
ANNELIDA									
HIRUDINEA (leeches)		1.6		0.3		9.8		12.6	
Rhynchobdellida									
Glossiphonia complanat	a 58	1.3			14	.4			
Helobdella stagnalis					29	.9			
Pharyngobdellida	14	2							
Dina fervida	14	.3	14	.3	274	8.5	274	12.6	
Nephelopsis obscura ARTHROPODA CRUSTACEA			14	.5	274	0.5	2/4	12.0	
Amphipoda (scuds)		58.2		69.1		32.0		48.4	
Gammarus Sp.	259	5.8	259	6.0	14	. 4			
Hyalella azteca	2,347	52.4	2,722	63.1	1,022	31.6	1,051	48.4	
INSECTA	·		-		,		•		
Coleoptera (beetles)		.6		.9		1.3		.6	
Bidessus Sp.			14	.3					
Brachyvatus Sp.	14	.3							
Brychius Sp.					43	1.3		_	
Dubiraphia sp.			1.4				14	.6	
Haliplus Spp.	1,	2	14	.3					
Hygrotus Sp.	14	.3	1.6						
Laccodytes Sp.		30.9	14	6.9		30.7		31.7	
Diptera (two-winged flies)	43	1.0	14	.3	86	2.7		31.7	
Chaoborus Sp. Chironomus Sp.	317	7.1	14	• • •	202	6.2	14	.6	
Cricotopus Sp.	317	, • ±			14	.4		•0	
Cryptotendipes Sp.					29	. 9			
Dicrotendipes Sp.			43	1.0					
Einfeldia Sp.	14	.3							
Glyptotendipes Sp.	58	1.3	14	.3					
Metriocnemus sp.	14	.3		,					
Palpomyia s p.							490	22.5	
Polypedilum Sp.					158	4.9			
Procladius sp.	936	20.9	230	5.3	504	15.6	187	8.6	
Ephemeroptera (mayflies)	5.0	2.3		3.7		2.2	1.1	.6	
Baetis Sp.	58	1.3	43	1.0	70	0 0	14	.6	
Callibaetis Sp.	43	1.0	115	2.7	72	2.2		4.0	
Hemiptera (true bugs)			14	.3		.4		4.0	
Cenocorixa Sp. Cymatia americana			14	• 3	14	.4			
Pseudocorixa Sp.					14	• •	86	4.0	
Odonata (dragonflies)		5.8		8.0		5.3	00	.6	
Ischnura Sp.	259	5.8	346	8.0	173	5.3	14	.6	
MOLLUSCA					_, _				
GASTROPODA (snails)		.6		10.7		18.2		1.3	
Basommatophora									
Gyraulus Sp.	29	.6	346	8.0					
Helisoma Sp.					230	7.1		_	
Physa Sp.			115	2.7	360	11.1	29	1.3	
Total number of organisms	4,477		4,317		3,238		2,173		
Total number of taxa	16		16		17		10		

Table 16.--Taxa and numbers of benthic invertebrates collected from reservoirs--Continued

Reservoir: Date:	RESERVO 8-23		GAY RESE	RVOIR 5-78	RESERVOIR 10VR- 8-23-78 10			78
	Number per m2	Per- cent	Number per m2	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent
ANNELIDA (lacabas)						4.1		2.5
HIRUDINEA (leeches) Rhynchobdellida						4.1		3.5
Glossiphonia complana Helobdella stagnalis	ta						29 14	.7 .3
Pharyngobdellida Nephelopsis obscura					115	4.1	101	2.5
ARTHROPODA CRUSTACEA					113		101	
Amphipoda (scuds)		5.5		4.2		51.9	3.4	75.0
Gammarus Sp. Hyalella azteca INSECTA	86	5.5	158	4.2	1,440	51.9	14 3,053	.3 74.7
Coleoptera (beetles)		6.4						.7
Dubiraphia sp.	86	5.5						
Haliplus Spp.	. 14	.9		70 0		20.0	29	.7
Diptera (two-winged flies)	63.1		72.0	72	39.9 2.6	86	15.4 2.1
Chaoborus Sp. Chironomus Sp.	533	34.3	101	2.7	12	2.0	00	2.1
Cladotanytarsus sp.	300	3113	14	.4				
Cryptochironomus sp.	130	8.4			14	•5	14	.3
Eukiefferiella sp.			14	_ • 4				
Glyptotendipes sp.			274	7.3				
Metriocnemus Sp. Orthocladius Sp.			850	22.7	14	.5		
Palpomyia Sp.	115	7.4	14	.4	14	• 5		
Paratanytarsus Sp.		, , ,	994	26.6	14	.5		
Polypedilum sp.	29	1.9			86	3.1	29	.7
Procladius Sp.	158	10.2	432	11.5	907	32.7	504	12.3
Tanypus Sp.	14	.9		6.0				2 5
Ephemeroptera (mayflies) Baetis sp.		1.9		6.9			72	2.5 1.8
Caenis Sp.	29	1.9	259	6.9			12	1.0
Callibaetis Sp.							29	.7
Hemiptera (true bugs)				2.3				
Hesperocorixa Sp.		10.0	86	2.3		, ,		
Odonata (dragonflies)	158	10.2 10.2	288	7.7	115	4.1	0.6	2.1
Ischnura sp. Trichoptera (caddis flies)		.9	200	7.7 2.7	115	4.1	86	2.1 .3
Nectopsyche Sp.	14	.9	86	2.3				• •
Phryganea sp.			14	.4			14	.3
MOLLUSCA								
GASTROPODA (snails) Basommatophora		12.0		3.1				.3
Gyraulus sp.		10.0	115	3.1				
Physa sp. BIVALVIA (bivalves) Nuculoidea	187	12.0		1.1			14	.3
Pisidium Sp.			43	1.1				
•								
Total number of organisms Total number of taxa	s 1,553 13		3,742		2,777		4,088	

Table 16.--Taxa and numbers of benthic invertebrates collected from reservoirs--Continued

Reservoir:	RESERVO HOSE R	OIR 11- ESERVOI	R		RESERVO HINSDA	MPANY		
Date:	8-24	-78	10-	5-78	8-23	-78	10-5-	78
	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m2	Per- cent	Number per m²	Per- cent	Number per m2	Per- cent
NNELIDA		-						
HIRUDINEA (leeches) Rhynchobdellida		5.6		0.2		2.8		4.4
Glossiphonia complana: Helobdella stagnalis	ta 14	1.4					29 14	.2
Pharyngobdellida Nephelopsis obscura ARTHROPODA	43	4.2	14	.2	86	2.8	101	3.1
CRUSTACEA Amphipoda (scuds)		14.1		1.8		6.9		60.3
Hyalella azteca INSECTA	144	14.1	144	1.8	216	6.9	1,987	60.3
Coleoptera (beetles)						.4		2.6
Haliplus Spp. Diptera (two-winged flies)	77.6		95.0	14	.4 81.3	86	2.6 26.2
Chaoborus sp.	72	7.1	288	3.6	130	4.2	158	4.8
Chironomus sp.	101	9.9	749	9.3	403	12.9		
Chrysops Sp.	14	1.4						
Cricotopus sp.	29	2.8						
Cryptochironomus Sp.					14	.4		
Cryptotendipes sp.					28	.9		
Dicrotendipes sp.			216	2.7				
Eukiefferiella sp.					58	1.9		
Glyptotendipes sp.							43	1.
Metriocnemus Sp.			677	8.4				
Palpomyia s p.	86	8.4	14	.2	58	1.9	43	1.
Paratanytarsus sp.	144	14.1	5,299	65.8	86	2.8		
Polypedilum sp.	101	9.9	29	.4	86	2.8		
Procladius Sp.	245	24.0	374	4.6	1,642	52.6	619	18.
Tanytarsus Sp.				1	28	•9		
Ephemeroptera (mayflies)		1.4		.8		3.2		6.
Caenis Sp.			29	.4			29	_ • '
Callibaetis Sp.	14	1.4	29	.4	101	3.2	187	5.
Odonata (dragonflies)	• •	1.4	1.50	2.0	• .	•4		
Ischnura Sp.	14	1.4	158	2.0	14	.4		
Trichoptera (caddis flies)		1/	•4		1.8		
Molanna Sp.			14	.2	43	1.4		
<i>Phryganea</i> sp. IOLLUSCA			14	.2	14	•4		
						1.4		
GASTROPODA (snails) Basommatophora						1.4		
Physa Sp.				1	43	1.4		
BIVALVIA (bivalves)				i I	40	1.8		
Nuculoidea						1.0		
Pisidium Sp.					28	.9		
Sphaerium Sp.					28	.9		
-								
Total number of organisms	s 1.021		8,048		3,120		3,296	
			U. UTU	1			J. L. J. U	

Table 16.--Taxa and numbers of benthic invertebrates collected from reservoirs--Continued

Reservoir:		SERVOIR ARP RES			RES PR-	ERVOIR 22	14	
Date:		3-79		5-79	5-23		8-15-	79
	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent
ANNELIDA		1.0		3.3		2.1		2.6
HIRUDINEA (leeches) Rhynchobdellida		1.0		3.3		2.1		
Glossiphonia complanat Helobdella stagnalis Pharyngobdellida	a 29	.7	144	1.5	29	1.4	29	.7
Dina fervida Nephelopsis obscura	14	.3	173	1.8	14	.7	14 58	1.5
OLIGOCHAETA (aquatic earthworms) Plesiopora		17.1		12.8		29.5		10.9
Aulordrilus Sp.	14	.3	58	.6				
Limnodrilus Sp.	29	.7	14	1	29	1.4	43	1.1
Peloscolex sp. ARTHROPODA ARACHINIDA	691	16.1	1,152	12.1	562	28.1	389	9.8
Acarina (water mites) CRUSTACEA			29	.3				
Amphipoda (scuds) Gammarus Sp.		12.4	360	21.6	72	18.0 3.6	922	38.0 23.2
Hyalella azteca INSECTA	533	12.4	1,699	17.8	288	14.4	590	14.8
Coleoptera (beetles)							2.4	.4
Haliplus Spp.		64.9		41.5		45.9	14	.4
Diptera (two-winged flies) Chaoborus Sp.	1,195	27.8	1,512	15.8	115	5.7	130	43.3
Chironomus Sp.	72	1.7	288	3.0	216	10.8	691	17.4
Chrysops Sp.	14	.3	14	.1			43	1.1
Cladopelma Sp.	490	11.4					14	.4
Cricotopus Sp.	29	.7	1,814	19.0	14	.7	86	2.2
Cryptochironomus sp.			14	.1				
Dicrotendipes Sp.			29	.3	20	1 /		
Einfeldia Sp.			14 14	.1 .1	29	1.4	58 1/	1.5
Eukiefferiella Sp. Parachironomus Sp.	173	4.0	14	. 1			14	.4
Paratanytarsus Sp.	14	.3	29	.3			101	2.5
Polypedilum Sp.	14	.3	_,	••			-0-	213
Procladius Sp.	763	17.7	245	2.6	547	27.3	562	14.1
Psectrocladius Sp.	29	.7						
Psectrotanypus Sp.			14	.1			. .	
Tanytarsus Sp.		1.0		4.5			14	.4
Ephemeroptera (mayflies) Baetis Sp.		1.0	14	.1				1.5
Caenis Sp.	43	1.0	14	• 1			58	1.5
Callibaetis Sp.			418	4.4				
Hemiptera (true bugs)		.3		.4				
Hesperocorixa Sp.	14	.3	29	.3				
Notonecta Sp.		1 0	14	12.1		2.6		
Odonata (dragonflies)		1.3	72	13.6 .8	14	3.6	29	2.9
Coenagrion Sp. Ischnura Sp.	58	1.3	1,195	12.5	58	.7 2.9	86	2.2
Leucorrhinia Sp.	30		29	.3	30	,	00	
MOLLUSCA								
GASTROPODA (snails)		1.3		.8		.7		.7
Basommatophora Physa Sp.	58	1.3	72	.8	14	.7	29	.7
BIVALVIA (bivalves) Nuculoidea	30	.7	72	1.0	14	• /	29	• /
Musculium sp.	_		14	.1				
Pisidium sp.	<u> </u>	.7	86	.9				
Total number of organisms Total number of taxa	4,305 21		9,559 29		2,001 14		3,974 22	

Table 16.--Taxa and numbers of benthic invertebrates collected from reservoirs--Continued

Reservoir:	ALTE		RESERVOIR		WHITE		AKE (NORT	
Date:	5-23	- 79	8-1	5-79	5-24	-79	8-16-	79
	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent
ANNELIDA		 						
HIRUDINEA (leeches) Rhynchobdellida		15.9		3.0				
Glossiphonia complanat		4.3						
Helobdella stagnalis Pharyngobdellida	173	8.7	43	1.0				
Nephelopsis obscura OLIGOCHAETA (aquatic earthwo	58 rms)	2.9 2.9	86	2 . 0 1 . 0		23.0		2.6
Plesiopora				İ				
Limnodrilus Sp.				_	288	23.0		
Peloscolex sp.	58	2.9	43	1.0			29	2.6
ARTHROPODA ARACHINIDA				ľ				
Acarina (water mites)	29	1.5	86	2.0				
CRUSTACEA	2,	31.1	00	45.3				
Amphipoda (scuds)	610		1 007					
Hyalella azteca INSECTA	619	31.1	1,987	45 . 3				
Coleoptera (beetles)				.3				
Laccophilus Sp.			14	_• 3				
Diptera (two-winged flies)		38.4		17.3		75.8		97.4
Ablabesmyia Sp.	245	12.3						
Ceratopogonidae Sp.	29	1.5			878	70.2	187	16.7
Chaoborus Sp.	43	2.2	58	1.3	0.0	, , , ,		
Chironomus Sp.	29	1.5	403	9.2	43	3.4	29	2.6
Cladopelma Sp.	2)	1.5	29	.7	43	3.4	101	9.0
<u>-</u>	130	6.5	14	.3	14	1.1	317	28.2
Cricotopus sp.	130	0.5	14	1. 3	14	1.1	115	10.2
Cryptochironomus sp.							43	
Cryptotendipes sp.	5.0	2.0					43	3.8
Dicrotendipes sp.	58	2.9	70	1 6			1/	1 0
Einfeldia Sp.	7.0	0.6	72	1.6			14	1.2
Paratanytarsus Sp.	72	3.6	14	.3			101	9.0
Procladius Sp.	158	7.9	173	3.9				
Rheotanytarsus sp.							29	2.6
Tanypus Sp.					14	1.1	158	14.1
Ephemeroptera (mayflies)		1.5		28.5				
Caenis Sp.	29	1.5		1				
Callibaetis Sp.			1,253	28.5				
Hemiptera (true bugs)				• 3		1.1		
Hesperocorixa Sp.			14	.3	14	1.1		
Odonata (dragonflies)		5.1		1.3				
Coenagrion Sp.	58	2.9		1				
Ischnura Sp.	43	2.2	58	1.3				
Trichoptera (caddis flies)		.7						
Mystacides Sp.	14	.7						
MOLLUSCA								
GASTROPODA (snails)		2.2		1.0				
Basommatophora			_					
Gyraulus Sp.			14	.3				
Physa Sp.	43	2.2	29	.7				
BIVALVIA (bivalves)		.7						
Nuculoidea								
Pisidium Sp.	14	.7						
mana 1	1 000		/ 000		1 051		1 100	
Total number or organisms Total number of taxa			4,390 18		1,251		1,123 11	
	20				6			

Table 16.--Taxa and numbers of benthic invertebrates collected from reservoirs--Continued

Reservoir:		OIR 17- ATER LA	L KE (SOUT)	H)		VOIR 1	.8 SERVOIR	
Date:	5-24	-79	8-16	-79	5-24	-79	8-15	79
	Number per m2	Per- cent	Number per m2	Per- cent	Number per m2	Per- cent	Number per m2	Per- cent
ANNELIDA						01 =	<u> </u>	
OLIGOCHAETA (aquatic earthwo Plesiopora	orms)	4.3		0.3		21.7		
Limnodrilus Sp. ARTHROPODA CRUSTACEA	43	4.3	14	.3	187	21.7		
Amphipoda (scuds) Hyalella azte a			58	1.2 1.2	29	3.4 3.4	259	8.3 8.3
INSECTA Coleoptera (beetles)		4.3		1.2				.8
Deronectes sp. Haliplus spp.	43	4.3	43	.9			14	.4
<i>Laccophilus</i> Sp. Rhantus Sp.			14	.3			14	. 4
Diptera (two-winged flies))	79.6		94.4		74.9		77.5
Ablabesmyia Sp. Ceratopogonidae Sp. Chaoborus Sp.	130	13.1	29 216	.6 4.5	101 72	11.7 8.3	2,419	77.1
Chironomus Sp.	14	1.4			115	13.3	14	.4
Cricotopus sp.	461	46.5	446	9.4				
Cryptochironomus Sp. Cryptotendipes Sp.	14	1.4	187 2,275	3.9 47.9				
Einfeldia Sp.	43	4.3	2,273	47.5				
Parachironomus Sp.	58	5.8			14	1.6		
Parametriocenumus Sp.	43	4.3	230	4.8				
Polypedilum Sp.	14	1.4			14	1.6		
Procladius Sp.			590	12.4	331	38.4		
Psectrocladius Sp.			288	6.1				
Tanypus Sp.	1,	1 ,	130	2.7				
Thienemannimyia Sp.	14	1.4	101	2.1				
Ephemeroptera (mayflies) Caenis Sp.				2.4			29	5.5
Callibaetis Sp.			115	2.4			144	4.6
Hemiptera (true bugs)			113	.3			177	4.0
Hesperocorixa Sp.			14	.3				
Odonata (dragonflies)		10.2						7.3
Ischnura Sp.	101	10.2					230	7.3
Trichoptera (caddis flies))	1.4						.4
Phryganea Sp.	1.6	1 /					14	. 4
Triaenodes Sp.	14	1.4						
Total number or exection	992		4,750		062		2 127	
Total number or organisms Total number of taxa	13		16		863 8		3,137 9	

Table 16.--Taxa and numbers of benthic invertebrates collected from reservoirs--Continued

Reservoir:	RESERVOIR 19KING RESER				RVOIR 20PR-18			
Date:	5-22-79 Number Per-		8-14-79 Number Per-		5-22-7 Number	Per-	8-14- Number	/9 Per-
	Number per m ²	cent	per m ²	Per- cent	per m ²	cent	per m ²	cent
ANNELIDA								
HIRUDINEA (leeches) Rhynchobdellida		3.3		2.6		13.6		9.2
Glossiphonia complanat	a 14	1.1	43	1.3	14	1.7	14	.6
Helobdella stagnalis Pharyngobdellida	14	1.1			14	1.7	72	3.3
Erpobdella punctata					43	5.1		
Nephelopsis obscura	14	1.1	43	1.3	43	5.1	115	5.3
OLIGOCHAETA (aquatic		2.2		2.2		1.7		2.0
earthworms)								
Plesiopora	20	2 2	70	h 2	1,	1 7		2 (
Limnodrilus Sp.	29	2.2	72	2.2	14	1.7	43	2.0
ARTHROPODA								
ARACHINIDA	17	1 1						
Acarina (water mites) CRUSTACEA	14	1.1		i				
Amphipoda (scuds)		16.7		24.4		46.0		37.
Gammarus Sp.		10.7	144	4.4	29	3.4		3/•.
Hyalella azteca	216	16.7	648	20.0	360	42.6	806	37.
INSECTA	210	10.7	040	20.0	300	72.0	000	3, •
Coleoptera (beetles)		1.1		.9				3.
Dubiraphia Sp.				1			58	2.
Haliplus Spp.	14	1.1	29	.9			14	_ •
Diptera (two-winged flies))	66.8		50.1		29.1		8.
Ablabesmyia Sp.	14	1.1						
Arcto-Conchapelopia Sp								
Ceratopogonidae Sp.	29	2.2			58	6.9		
Chaoborus Sp.								
Chironomus sp.	72	5.6	144	4.4	14	1.7	86	4.0
Cladopelma s p.			_		43	5.1		
Cricotopus sp.		44.2	14	.4			14	•
Cryptochironomus s p.	288	22.3						
Endochironomus Sp.	187	14.5	1,411	43.6	29	3.4	14	•
Glyptotendipes sp.	29	2.2	14	1.4	14	1.7	1.	
Paratanytarsus Sp.	14	1.1	43	1.3	14	1.7	14	, • (
Procladius Sp.	230	17.8			58	6.9	29	1.
Psectrocladius Sp.		8.9		4.8	14	1.7 3.4	29	14.
Ephemeroptera (mayflies) Caenis Sp.	86	6.7	14	.4	14	1.7	130	6.
Callibaetis Sp.	29	2.2	144	4.4	14	1.7	173	8.
Hemiptera (true bugs)	2)	2.2	177	7	14	1.,	1,3	3.
Hesperocorixa Sp.							72	3.
Odonata (dragonflies)				10.7		5.1	,-	15.
Aeshna Sp.						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	29	1.
Ischnura Sp.			346	10.7	43	5.1	317	14.
Trichoptera (caddis flies)	•			1.3	_			6.
Molanna Sp.							43	2.
Mystacides Sp.							29	1.
Phryganea Sp.			43	1.3			58	2.
MOLLUSCA								
GASTROPODA (snails)				2.6		1.7		
Basommatophora								
Gyraulus sp.			14	.4	_			
Helisoma Sp.					14	1.7		
Physa Sp.			72	2.2				
BIVALVIA (bivalves)								•
Nuculoidea				1			3,	
Pisidium Sp.							14	. (
Total number of organisms	1,293		3,238		846		2,173	
Total number of taxa	17		17		19		22	

Table 16.--Taxa and numbers of benthic invertebrates collected from reservoirs--Continued

Date:	RESERVOIR 21 5-21-79		PARROT FLATS 8-13-79		RESERVOIR 5-21-79		22PR-71 8-13-79	
	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent	Number per m2	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per- cent
ANNELIDA HIRUDINEA (leeches)						8.1		2.6
Rhynchobdellida Glossiphonia complana	.					0.1	72	.9
Pharyngobdellida	La							_
Erpobdella punctata Nephelopsis obscura OLIGOCHAETA (aquatic earthworms)		100		98.8	101	8.1 5.7	43 86	.6 1.1 .8
Plesiopora Limnodrilus sp.	259	100	1,109	98.8	72	5.7	43	.6
Peloscolex sp. ARTHROPODA ARACHINIDA							14	•2
Acarina (water mites) CRUSTACEA							29	.4
Amphipoda (scuds) Gammarus Sp. Hyalella azteca					130 230	28.8 10.4 18.4	115 2,880	39.5 1.5 38.0
INSECTA Coleoptera (beetles)				1.2			·	.8
Deronectes sp.			14	1.2			5.0	
Haliplus Spp. Diptera (two-winged flies) Ablabesmyia Sp.)					50.6	58 72	.8 39.8 .9
Ceratopogonidae Sp. Chaoborus Sp.					202	16.1	14 374	.2 4.9
Chironomus sp. Chrysops sp.					101 14	$8.1 \\ 1.1$	158	2.1
Cladopelma sp. Corynoneura sp.					14	1.1	14	.2
Cricotopus Sp. Endochironomus Sp. Paratanytarsus Sp.					29	2.3	374 187 1,498	4.9 2.5 19.7
Polypedilum sp. Procladius sp. Psectrocladius sp.					173 101	13.8 8.1	202 14	2.7
Psectrotanypus Sp. Ephemeroptera (mayflies) Caenis Sp.					14	1.1 1.1	115 187	1.5 11.0 2.5
Callibaetis sp. Hemiptera (true bugs)							648	8.5 2.1
Hesperocorixa Sp. Odonata (dragonflies) Coenagrion Sp.					14	5.7 1.1	158	2.1
Ischnura sp. Trichoptera (caddis flies))				58	4.6	187	2.5
Phryganea sp. MOLLUSCA GASTROPODA (snails)							14	.2
Basommatophora Physa Sp.							29	•4 •4
Total number of organisms Total number of taxa	259 1		1,123		1,253 14		7,585 26	

Table 16.--Taxa and numbers of benthic invertebrates collected from reservoirs--Continued

	RESERVOIR 23- 5-22-79		-BENNET LAKE 8-14-79			RESERVOIR 24 5-21-79		-EMPIRE RESERVOIR 8-13-79	
	Number per m2	Per- cent	Number per m ²	Per cen	^	Per- cent	Number per m2	Per- cent	
ANNELIDA				2	,			1.6	
HIRUDINEA (leeches) Rhynchobdellida			7.4	2.			7.	1.6	
Glossiphonia complanat Pharyngobdellida	:a		14 14	•			14	•5	
Dina fervida Nephelopsis obscura OLIGOCHAETA (aquatic earthworms)			14	•	8	23.8	29	1.1 38.1	
Plesiopora Limnodrilus sp.			14		8 130	23.8	994	38.1	
ARTHROPODA CRUSTACEA Amphipoda (scuds)						34.2		11.1	
Hyalella azteca INSECTA				_	187	34.2	288	11.1	
Coleoptera (beetles) Haliplus spp. Hygrotus sp.			14 14	1.	8 8				
Diptera (two-winged flies) Ceratopogonidae sp.	29	83.5		66.		29.0	29	$\begin{array}{c} 41.4 \\ 1.1 \end{array}$	
Chaoborus Sp. Chironomus Sp.	86 346 14	5.8 23.2 .9	43 43 14	2. 2.	4 14	5.3 2.6 2.6	302	11.6	
Cladopelma Sp. Cricotopus Sp. Dicrotendipes Sp. Einfeldia Sp.	187 14 374 115	12.5 .9 25.0 7.7	259 115 29	14. 6. 1.	4 29 4	5.3	29 58 43 605	1.1 2.2 1.7 23.2	
Glyptotendipes Sp. Paratanytarsus Sp. Procladius Sp.	14 43	.9 2.9	274	15. 21.	3 72	13.2	14	.5	
Psectrocladius Sp. Psectrotanypus Sp. Thienemannimyia Sp. Ephemeroptera (mayflies)	14 14	.9 .9	3 8 9 29	1.	6	7.9		1.1	
Caenis Sp. Callibaetis Sp.			101	5.	43	7.9	29	1.1	
Hemiptera (true bugs) Hesperocorixa Sp. Odonata (dragonflies)	72	4.8 4.8 8.7	14	8.	8	2.6 2.6	43	1.7 1.7	
Coenagrion sp. Ischnura sp. Trichoptera (caddis flies) Phryganea sp.	130	8.7	144 14	8.	0 8	2.0			
MOLLUSCA GASTROPODA (snails) Basommatophora		2.7		13.	6	•		.5	
Gyraulus sp. Helisoma sp.	14	.9	14	•	8				
Lymnaea sp. Physa sp. BIVALVIA (bivalves)	14 14	.9 .9	230	12.	8	2.6	14	.5 4.4	
Nuculoidea Pisidium sp.					14	2.6	115	4.4	
Total number or organisms Total number of taxa	1,494 17		1,796 21		546 10		2,606 15		